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Trade Pact Extension Wins Committee Vote; Connolly Bribe Charged

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 8, 1940

Hull Trade Program Faces Senate Fight

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee voted 12 to 8 today to approve, without amendment, the House-approved legislation to continue the Administration's trade agreements program three years beyond next June 12.

Committee approval cleared the way for Senate consideration of the controversial measure to renew the State Department's expiring authority to make trade pacts in which tariff concessions would be extended not only to the nation signing the agreement but to all others not discriminating against American exports.

Clerks Charge Connolly Took Cash for Jobs

Testimony of two women clerks that they had been dismissed from the office of John Patrick Connolly, former Suffolk Superior Court Civil Clerk, but had been rehired after they paid $250 each, marked the fifth day of the trial of Mr. Connolly and William T. Conway in Superior Court today. Under cross-examination, the women admitted they had made other efforts to obtain reinstatement. [Details: Page 11.]

War Summary: Russia Reports Minor Gains

In Finland the Russians reported the recapture of Nautsi, some 90 miles from the Arctic coast of Finland, thereby completely occupying the long, narrow Finnish corridor between Russia and Sweden. They also reported capturing four fortified islands in Lake Ladoga. Otherwise the Finns appeared to be holding firm to their positions, both around Viborg and at the eastern end of the Mannerheim Line. [Details: Page 5.]

On the Western Front British airmen for the first time went scouting over German-occupied Poland and also "over wide areas of enemy territory." A German bomber was shot down off North Scotland. On land there were no major operations, although German troop movements were recorded north of the Swiss Rhine frontier, where the German commander, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch was said to be present.

At sea Germany claimed 11 convoyed merchant ships sunk or severely damaged in latest night air raids on East Coast shipping. British reports acknowledged attacks on three trawlers and an Italian steamer, but admitted no sinkings. The British Admiralty announced the scuttling of the 4,846-ton German merchantman Uruguay, intercepted by a British warship in the North Atlantic. [Details: Page 4.]

In Britain the Treasury issued a £700,000,000 vote of credit to cover expenses of the Army, Navy, Air Service, and Ministry of Supply, as well as to maintain public order for the year ending March 31, 1941. The Commons received a secret appropriation for the Royal Air Force.

In the Balkans King Carol of Rumania told Parliament the Army would be backed by the resources of the Nation as a "supreme guarantee of our independence and the integrity of our borders." Rumanian military sources believed more men would be called to swell the Nation's force of 1,600,000 under arms. [Details: Page 1.]

Japan Announces Occupation of Chungshan

HONG KONG (AP)—The Japanese Army's South China headquarters announced today the complete occupation of the Chungshan area, 50 miles south of Canton, by an expedition that drove inland from the Pearl River delta three days ago. Chungshan is important in Chinese eyes as the birthplace of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

Firm Thanks Workers for $100,000 Loan Offer

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Expressing appreciation to employees who offered a $100,000 loan from wages to keep the firm from leaving St. Louis, the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company announced it would not accept the offer but would remain here. The company, which had considered moving to Evansville, Ind., said an additional plant would be built in St. Louis.

Netherlands Moves to Extend Martial Law

THE HAGUE (AP)—A royal decree extending martial law to the "greater part of the Netherlands" is in preparation, it was announced today. The Minister of Defense, Lieut. Col. A. Q. H. Dijxhoorn, made the announcement in answer to questions as to what steps the Government was taking in view of the "dangers of espionage." He did not say when the decree might be effective.

Brazil Agrees to Resume Debt Payments

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Brazil has agreed to resume payment on its foreign debt, Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa announced today. He added the terms would be announced simultaneously in Washington, Paris, and London.

In Washington: Byrd Pictures Reach U. S.

By the Associated Press

First photographs of the arrival of the Government's expedition in the Antarctic have reached Washington. They were taken to Valparaiso, Chile, on the supply ship North Star, and brought from Santiago by air liner.

The Work Projects Commissioner, Col. F. C. Harrington, said that Federal, state, and local governments have been spending more than $50,000,000 a month for material and equipment for work projects. "These funds flow in every channel of the durable goods industries," he said, "stimulating production and providing private employment in factories, mines, forests, and transportation."

The House, after cutting $1,000,000 from funds for the Bituminous Coal Division, passed and sent to the Senate a bill appropriating $118,578,187 for the Interior Department for the year beginning July 1.

Hope was expressed by President Roosevelt that long-pending legislation to place water carriers under Interstate Commerce Commission regulation would be enacted at this session of Congress.

President Roosevelt will speak for about 10 minutes between 10 and 10:30 p. m. when he, Postmaster General James A. Farley and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, join in a radiocast commemorating the seventh anniversary of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program.

Indians of Americas Are Called Citadels of Western Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — "Problems of the Indians of the Americas will be taken up during the first American Hemisphere Conference on Indian Life, at Patzcuaro, Mexico, April 14," says John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Chairman of the North American Committee for the Conference. "From these meetings it is hoped that there will emerge a clearing house of data that will be of practical service in determining future policies of Indian administration." Indians, Mr. Collier says are the very citadel of western democracy.

According to Mr. Collier there are more full-blood Indians today than at the time of Columbus and they are still Indians in spirit as well as in blood. For of the pre-Columbian heritage of the Indian, an astonishing amount is living, functioning, and even developing and creating today.

This Indian Life Conference comes on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan-American Union and will bring together representatives of the various governments with large Indian populations; representatives of the Indians themselves, and experts on Indian life from many countries. All nations of North America except those of the Caribbean Islands, and all nations of South America, except Argentine and Uruguay, have significant Indian populations. In fact in some of the southern countries Indians make up 80 per cent of the entire population and there are 30,000,000 Indians, supposedly full-bloods, in the Americas today.

Youth Needs Reviewed By N. E. Council

Spiritual goal as much or more than job or education declared need by Boston Y.M.C.A. leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8—Youth needs something more than just a job, leading New England businessmen gathered at the 58th quarterly meeting of the New England Council here today, were told by Malcolm S. Knowles of the Boston Y. M. C. A. in a speech that evoked spirited comment. "Youth needs a spiritual goal as much, or more, than job or education," he asserted.

Injected as a decidedly tangential idea in a meeting called primarily to get first hand information about Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's success in obtaining jobs for young folks, Mr. Knowles took the industrialists a little by surprise when he insisted that the lack of jobs is merely incidental to youth's real need.

"If you question youth's deep spiritual need," he said, "look underneath youth's job-hunting surface and you will see a weary soul."

Ideals Shattered

Speaking himself as one of that vaguely defined, problem-confronted section of our population that we call "youth" Mr. Knowles asserted: "Youth is sick and tired of disillusionment. In no age has the younger generation had so many of its ideals shattered as has our own.

"We have seen," he continued, "our hopes for a fair chance to make a decent living disappear under a wave of economic depression which confuses us in our complexity.

"In many cases we have lost faith in our religions because they have clung to customs and attitudes which no longer have meaning for us. We have seen our faith in democracy questioned, and we have been forced at times to question it ourselves."

Training for Jobs

Great interest was manifested in the job-training program of Connecticut. Its operation was explained in some detail to the Council members by Carl A. Gray, young Hartford manufacturing executive who has taken a leave from his regular duties to direct the program.

Connecticut industries, he said, supply experienced men from their own plants, as well as neces-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Listening to France

Press Wireless radiophoto, © International

Sumner Welles
Undersecretary of State

President Lebrun
of France

Mr. Welles, in his role as "Listener-at-Large" for President Roosevelt, moves his listening post to Paris. Here he is welcomed by President Lebrun at the Elysée Palace on his arrival. Mr. Welles has already visited Rome and Berlin. After Paris he will go to London.

Welles listens to French peace views: Page 2.

New Union Peace Bid Marks Start of Labor Board Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8 — On the eve of one of the biggest battles in Congress over the fate of the National Labor Relations Act, which was hailed as labor's "Magna Charta" by a united labor movement five years ago, William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, today held out an olive branch to John L. Lewis, leader of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations, proposing a path to peace between the warring groups.

Mr. Green in effect challenged Mr. Lewis to notify President Roosevelt that he is prepared to continue peace negotiations between the two factions.

The new Green peace bid is offered as the leading editorial in the A. F. of L. monthly, American Federationist, and was prepared prior to yesterday's divided report of the special House Committee investigating the Labor Board, which has recommended sweeping changes in the act. No official spokesman of the A. F. of L. or C. I. O. has yet commented on the changes proposed by the Smith Committee.

Drive on Labor Board

With a strong drive against the Labor Board in progress, however, a new effort is seen to heal labor's schism and reunite divergent elements for a common front. In the face of the proposed changes in the Labor Act and the approaching presidential election, rank-and-file pressure for a new peace effort has been growing, according to neutral labor officials here.

Mr. Green wrote:

"If the man responsible for the secession movement which involved this Nation in labor war, has the sincerity and the courage to notify the President of the United States that the committee of his organization is ready to continue negotiations with the committee of the American Federation of Labor, the way will be open to negotiate peace.

"Such a notification should be accomplished by a pledge to submit any agreement reached by the joint committees to the unions constituting the dual organization. Such a pledge is necessary to protect these organizations against such arbitrary action on the part of their chief spokesman as was the case in the agreement negotiated two years ago."

Peace Negotiations

At the outset Mr. Green wrote that "even when the fighting is fierce negotiations for peace are always in order. Negotiations involve determining how and on what basis the points in dispute shall be settled."

He continued in part:

"No person who cares for the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Topping the Insurmountable: Romance of American Sulphur

This is the tenth in a series of personal interviews with leading American businessmen being presented weekly in The Christian Science Monitor, bringing into focus the contributions that oft-criticized business has made and is making to the national welfare. Today's interview is with Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., President of the Freeport Sulphur Company.

By Harold Fleming

Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sulphur—it used to be called brimstone—is mined by one of the oddest of all mining techniques. A well is drilled to the deposit, down from 500 to 1,500 feet, and hot water is pumped down. The water melts the sulphur and then compressed air is run down and drives the sulphur up and it is nozzled out liquid into what the sulphur engineers are pleased to call "vats" —wooden pens up to 50 feet high, 100 feet wide and 400 feet long. When it hardens they take the boards down and dynamite the side of the mountain and shovel it into boxcars or barges, and that's the sulphur—99½ per cent pure and as yellow as a buttercup.

Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., is president of the Freeport Sulphur Company. It has mines at Freeport, Texas, and Grande Ecaille, La., and offices in New York. Mr. Williams is a young executive of 37 who distinguished himself at the age of 28 by winning a proxy fight and nursing back to health a company which was in a desperate plight as far as earning capacity was concerned. So I went to see him.

I told him his Virginia accent sounded at first like a Boston accent and that reminded me I once knew a Salem doorway that was sold to the Essex Institute but the original owners were allowed to keep the custody of it and walk through it all they wanted; and he asked me if I'd seen the wainscoting of a Virginia room that was sold to the Metropolitan Museum for $5,000; and with that introduction we got down to the subject of "sulphur—or what business has done for national welfare."

The lanky young sulphur presi-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 4)

Congress Calls Radio Halt On Washington 'Fire Alarms'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—The nation's legislators have taken steps to protect themselves against radio-aroused hysteria.

In the midst of debate on the Interior Department appropriation bill, the House yesterday decided it was time Congress stopped authorizing expenditures for radio melodrama that boomerangs back against its own efforts at calm, considered judgments.

It agreed almost unanimously to insert an amendment in the bill providing that no part of the Department's funds "shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation before the Congress."

Author of the amendment was Representative Ed Gossett (D) of Texas, who had a special grudge against a radiocast in which the bright young Government writers depicted the horrors of a United States gone dry of oil.

A fireman shouts, "It's the schoolhouse. And we can't move our fire engines."

A factory boss shuts down his plant. The Navy cannot move its ships. Airplanes are grounded. Families can't cook. Passengers are stranded in midocean.

This distressing picture, described as a rival to Orson Welles' Men From Mars program, was presented in an "obvious effort to build up sentiment" for federal control of oil, Mr. Gossett contended.

"No department of our Government," he told the House, "has any right to spend the people's money in trying to sell the people anything." The House agreed.

Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania indicated that he had had his fill of all radio dramatizations. "If we would indulge in a little education along that line we will not need so much expense in the various departments of our Government dramatizing and putting on a department show," he declared.

With the $21,660 carried in the bill the Interior Department expects to continue its educational broadcasts, now carried by 105 stations, with professional talent paid for by the broadcasting companies. Forthcoming programs include a series of "Our America," one on "What Price America?" a new series to stimulate travel in the Americas, and a possible series on Indian cultures.

On With the Job
"Humor in the World Crisis"
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Finns' Envoy in Berlin; Red 'Musts' Scrutinized; 8,000 Planes for Allies

$1,000,000,000 order is expected to give Allies air supremacy with U. S. craft.

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that 55 neutral nations had been approached by the American Government with a view to working toward a better world economic order in the days after the European war.

Most of them have sent in replies, he added, and most of the replies favor the co-operative effort. Mr. Hull's conversations with the neutrals are designed to reach a common ground, prior to the end of the war, on which a better economic order and disarmament can be built internationally after the war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—The relationship of the United States to the war expressed itself in three significant directions today:

1. The British-French purchasing mission announced that orders for 8,000 additional aircraft, costing not less than $1,000,000,000, are being placed immediately.

The powerful resources of the American airplane industry are thus to be made available to the Allies on a large scale, with which aid Great Britain is confident it will achieve predominance over Germany in the air in the near future.

The effect of this vast order, the largest since the war, is to check a downward trend in American business.

2. Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that since Congress increased the resources of the Export-Import Bank, $76,000,000 of the $100,000,000 increase have already been put at the disposal of six different nations.

The latest loans include $20,000,000 to China, $10,000,000 to Denmark, and $1,000,000 to Iceland. A loan of $20,000,000 had already been extended to Finland, $15,000,000 to Sweden, and $10,000,000 to Norway.

Boon to American Farmer

These credits must all be used for the purchase of nonmilitary supplies in the United States and they constitute a substantial boon to the American farmer since they will be employed principally to buy foodstuffs and agricultural commodities. Finland, for example, is already purchasing rye, oats, lard, peas, cotton, soybean oil, wool, soap, and also some tractors, trucks, and telephone wire.

3. Considerable progress is reported as a result of the initial discussions which the especially designated Allied blockade experts have had with officials of the Department of State. As a basis for more detailed conversations later, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has already conferred with the Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador, and Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin, the French Ambassador.

Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser on policy to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, and Prof. Charles Rist, economic adviser to the French Ministry of Blockade, are co-operating with the British and French Ambassadors in Washington, and are holding their first conferences with Henry T. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, and are giving first attention to the unexpectedly large diversion of British exports from the American free market, and their relationship to the commitments of both countries under the reciprocal trade treaties.

Planes Wanted in Year

The prospect is that the British and French plane orders will go immediately into production. Following a conference between members of the Allied purchasing mission and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, who is acting as the administration officer co-ordinating Allied war purchases with domestic needs, it was announced that the whole $1,000,000,000 order would be allocated at once.

Arthur B. Purvis, who is directing the Allied purchasing and who is now being assisted in aviation matters by Sir Henry Self, Deputy Undersecretary for Air, emphasized that the Allies are desirous of obtaining aircraft as rapidly as possible, and it is his hope that the entire order will be available within the year.

Loans Help America

In explaining the several loans to Scandinavian countries, Mr. Jones said that the war had forced these nations to import to obtain their normal civilian supplies and that the credit extended to them is in the American interest because with unstabilized exchange this credit was the only means by which they would continue their trade with the United States. He was confident that the loans would be repaid.

Finns Getting Arms From Four Powers

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 8

Britain and France have dispatched to Finland a total of 405 airplanes, 916 cannon and large quantities of lesser armaments and two thirds of these contributions have arrived in Finland, it was announced here today.

Britain has sent 230 planes, of which 67 were bombers, and France has shipped 175 pursuit planes, the announcement said. Britain's artillery contribution was 420 pieces and France's 496. Other allied contributions were listed as follows:

One hundred twenty-four machine guns, 5,000 light machine guns; 150 antitank guns, 2,300,000 shells; 450,000 grenades, 1,050 sea mines, 10,000 antitank mines, 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 cartridges.

Besides the armaments that Great Britain and France have contributed, Italy and Spain have been routing arms consignments through France for the Finnish armies.

Allies Watch Blockade Gap In the Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 8—An Allied move toward tightening the blockade of Germany in Southeast Europe is expected to result from the present visit to Bucharest of Virgil Tilea, Rumanian Minister in London, according to well-informed circles.

Mr. Tilea, who has come direct from conversations with British statesmen, is understood to be carrying an Allied demand for parity with the Reich in Rumania's exports of raw materials, particularly of oil.

The Allies have told Mr. Tilea, it is understood, that the basis of real neutrality is equality of treatment in commercial dealings with all powers—meaning in practice that the Allies' requests must be considered equally with the German demands.

The Allied blockade, neutral observers here maintain, is about 25 per cent nullified through Germany's economic dictatorship over uneasy neutrals in the Balkans which have allowed provisions to creep through to the Reich from the southeast.

Mr. Tilea's mission will, it is hinted, be sympathetically examined and the Allies will be granted concessions. That this will lead to further German protests is quite natural, but these will no doubt be met by reaffirmations by the Rumanian authorities that genuine neutrality involves equal treatment for both belligerents.

This is supported in yesterday's speech from the throne in which King Carol declared that "rules of neutrality have been and will be followed in the sphere of our export trade."

Although there is danger that such a policy may bring quick repercussions from Germany, which may feel the blockade effects more severely during the coming weeks, confidence is strengthened by the presence of the Allied armies in Egypt and the Near East.

'Peace' talks proceed—Mannerheim said to be present — Allies' position uncertain.

BERLIN, March 8 (AP)—Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, former President of Finland, arrived here by plane today and immediately entered the office of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop accompanied by the Swedish Minister to Berlin, Arvid Richert.

Shortly thereafter the Foreign Office disclosed that Herr von Ribbentrop will leave for Rome tomorrow to confer with Premier Mussolini. The Rome-Berlin Axis Powers are under agreement to keep each other advised concerning their foreign policies.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 8—The Russo-Finnish military situation is temporarily overshadowed by the diplomatic activity which is centered in Stockholm where peace talks are now proceeding, according to reliable information here this afternoon.

Messages from the Scandinavian capitals, especially from Stockholm, are irregular today, so it is impossible to verify the report that Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustaf Mannerheim flew this morning to Stockholm. But it is established that the Russians have presented a peace ultimatum, said to contain terms more humiliating and dangerous to the sovereignty of Finland than those offered last fall before the outbreak of the present war.

Claims More Extensive

Moscow is silent on developments, but Vaeino Tanner, former Finnish Foreign Minister, is reported to have authorized the newspaper Aftonbladet of Stockholm to state, "The Finnish Government knows the Soviet Government has advanced more extensive claims on Finland than those of last fall . . . and that we have had contact with the Soviet Union through mediators and that contact is not broken."

Under such circumstances it is not surprising Helsingfors reports indicate uneasiness there regarding future movements.

The details have not been particularly clarified by the succinct Finnish Press Bureau statement. This declaration, issued in Helsingfors, merely declared:

"According to information in possession of the Finnish Government, the Soviet Government is believed to have planned presentation of demands to Finland more far-reaching in character than those presented last autumn. Details, however, of these demands are lacking so far."

Demanding Viborg Also?

There have been reports that Russia has demanded occupation of Viborg, in addition to the terms of last fall which included a portion of the Karelian Isthmus, a naval base at Hangoe, and a territorial concession in the Arctic along the Rybachi Peninsula.

Finland's answer to any unreasonable peace terms will certainly depend upon what practical help Britain and France are prepared to give if the Finns continue fighting against such tremendous odds.

Though the Finnish Legation here denies that the Finnish Min-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Paris sees climax near in Soviet-Finn parleys: Page 5.

New Hampshire Tills Bulge With Winter Sports Cash

Mine hosts to skiers in 70-odd villages and towns in sports centers of the "north country" of New Hampshire took a look in the cash registers of their cheery inns at the request of the State Planning and Development Commission, grinned, banged the cash drawers shut, and reported back that the season's business through February showed "substantial gains" over the same period last year.

First returns, announced today, indicate that the State as a whole has made a satisfactory gain in its winter business. Later returns on this "quick summary" will make it possible to estimate fairly accurately the amount of money spent in the whole State by winter visitors and the percentage gain over last year.

Telephone and telegraph companies, post offices and electric companies all reported very substantial increases in business. A Selectman from the town of Jackson stated that the winter sports business has probably been the sole means of keeping the earnings of Jackson citizens up to a level at which they have been able to meet the costs of town administration. Jackson has collected its taxes 100 per cent.

A questionnaire sent out by the Eastern Slope Ski Club at North Conway to 31 hotels brought 11 responses comparing 1939 business for the first four months of the year with the same months in 1935. Increases noted were:

Capacity increased from 119 in 1935 to 873 in 1939; guest days increased from 2,320 to 19,731; gross income increased from $7,265 to $114,155; payroll increased from $1,174 to $19,911; average number of employees increased from 14 to 274.

Figures received from nine other hotels showed increases just as great, on the whole, as those for the 11 summarized.

From the actual figures received from some of the hotels, the Eastern Slope Ski Club estimated that the business of all the hotels in the region during the first four months of 1939 was at least $228,000.

The skimobile at the Cranmore Mountain development at North Conway carried more than 90,000 passengers this season. Its largest day was Feb. 4 with 4,920 passengers. The Cannon Mountain aerial tramway carried 29 per cent more passengers during December, January, and February than it did last season: 24,118 against 18,639.

The camera goes on a snow train trip: Page 8.

Hatch Bill Unscathed, Faces Fresh Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8 — Waves of opposition still pounded against the Hatch "clean politics" Act in the Senate, but although for the second time in 48 hours the landmark of reformers seemed engulfed, it emerged ultimately unscathed, by the bare margin of seven votes, after a new crippling amendment sponsored by Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado was defeated, 43 to 35.

President Roosevelt meanwhile reaffirmed his support for the Hatch Act at his press conference today and incidentally gave a tart rejoinder to an intimation that he signed the original Hatch bill last year under compulsion.

On being told that Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico had said on the floor that although the President signed the measure, his heart was not in it, Mr. Roosevelt said on the contrary he felt reasonably certain that Senator Chavez's heart was not in it.

The debate on the proposed Hatch Act extension opened its fifth day at noon with sponsors hopeful of victory. At the same time students of government who wonder at the slow progress of merit system reform were getting a liberal education in the ways the Hatch Act has been saved almost from hour to hour in the Senate.

Saved by Three Votes

On Wednesday, an amendment introduced by Senator John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas which reformers declared would all but scuttle the Act was beaten back by a mere three votes, 44 to 41.

The Adams amendment was practically the Miller amendment over again, in new language, and the margin of Hatch Act safety was still narrow, though wider than before. But the closeness of division within the Senate over a measure which has Mr. Roosevelt's approval, the backing of Republicans and the all but unanimous indorsement of reform groups, women's organizations, civil service leagues and good government societies which have expressed themselves on the subject, was taken as a sign of the tenacity with which old forms cling to domestic politics.

Seek Extension to States

The Hatch Act makes it illegal for holders of federal jobs, outside of top, policy-making officials, to take active part in political campaigns or engage in "pernicious political activity." It was passed last year and is now the law. Senator Carl A. Hatch (D), of New Mexico, is now attempting to extend the same provisions to state employees whose jobs are paid for in whole or part by federal funds. Mr. Roosevelt supports the extension; so does Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, Majority Leader; so does the National Civil Service Reform League; so do dozens of women's reform organizations.

Republicans in the Senate are overwhelmingly for it. But meanwhile, to defeat this extension, a counter-attack by opponents has been launched to emasculate the parent law, as a preliminary to defeating the extension. This counter-attack came within three votes of succeeding in the Miller amendment, and within seven votes of succeeding in the Adams amendment, and was only defeated because Republicans joined with the minority of Democrats who followed Senator Barkley, and threw back the assault. Senator Barkley has publicly warned his Democratic colleagues, for whom he is supposed to act as spokesman, that the party will be put in a humiliating position before the nation if the Hatch bill is weakened. Despite this, the Southern Democratic Senators, almost to a man, have voted to weaken the reform measure, and will vote against its further extension.

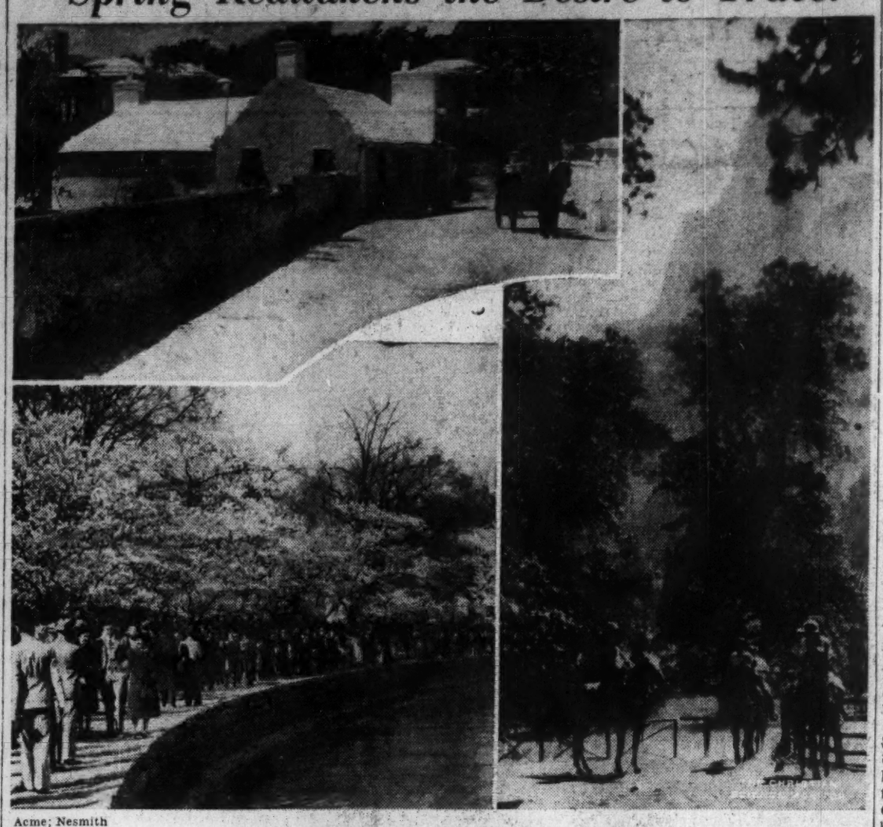
Charge Meddling in States

The Democratic opponents argue that it means the extension of the long arm of the Federal Government into State affairs. They charge, too, that the present act infringes on the rights of the individual office-holder to take part in politics if he sees fit. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of this view on the part of many who declare it. An odd political fact is that the Republicans, who generally are most vociferous against Federal infringement, almost universally approve the Hatch bill, and only one voted for the Miller amendment (Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota).

The argument against Hatch Act extension was put strongly by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, who declared extension of the political ban to state workers would be an invasion of States' rights.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, one of the Southern Senators who voted for the Miller amendment the day before, switched and voted against the Adams amendment yesterday. Senator Carter Glass, his colleague, who also voted for the Miller amendment, was absent yesterday. Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, an enemy of the Hatch Act, has introduced his own amendment, which, in effect, would kill the proposed extension.

Spring Reawakens the Desire to Travel



Acme; Nesmith

Here and There Among the Beauty Spots

Upper—Quaint white coral houses and horse-driven vehicles are typical of this street in Bermuda. Lower left—A scene along Washington's Tidal Basin during cherry blossom time. Lower right—Scene on a dude ranch.

Washington Plans 1940 Cherry Blossom Fete

By M. LeTour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Preparations already are under way for Washington's 1940 Cherry Blossom Festival. April 5 and 6 have been set as tentative dates for the annual show but will be flexible according to the moods of the blossoms. A large Committee headed by Edgar Morris, Chairman of the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade, is in charge of the Festival. Arrangements are underway for the crowning ceremonies for the Queen of this year's pageant and numerous other festivities.

Miss Rose Colliflower, daughter of Mr. James E. Colliflower, Vice-President of the Washington Board of Trade, and Mrs. Colliflower, has been chosen to reign in the regal role.

The Cherry Blossom Festival will include dances under the Cherry Trees; a streamlined version of Gilbert and Sullivan's light opera "Pinafore" preceded by lighted canoe and surf board formation on the Tidal Basin and followed by fireworks. The annual Army Day parade will be held on April 6 and it is planned to have a portion of the parade pass by the Cherry Trees.

While large crowds are expected to invade the Capital city during this Festival the Committee assures everyone that there will be adequate accommodations available for all. A Housing Bureau operated by the Greater National Committee with headquarters at 204 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C., will assist in securing accommodations for visitors.

The single blossom trees have come out as early as March 20 and as late as April 15, the average date being April 5. The double blossoms show from 10 days to two weeks after the singles. The dates for the festival will be postponed if the blossoms are late. Definite announcement will be made by March 25.

Monitor Traveltalks

Easter in Bermuda

Easter is one of the most popular times of the year to visit Bermuda. For it is the season of flowers. In every nook and corner of the island buds burst into bloom and fill the air with their perfume. Oleander hedges, many climbing to a height of 15 to 20 feet, unfurl lovely clusters of pink, red, and white blossoms. Then there may be seen the beautiful Morning Glory with its delicate colors; the Scarlet Geranium; the Evening Primrose; the Hibiscus; and a score of others.

Travel to Bermuda at the Easter season will be heavy. Reports from the S. S. Roosevelt of the United States Lines indicate a sell out on their Easter weekend trip. Because of the demand for passage to Bermuda the Eastern Steamship Company has announced that its two luxurious liners, Acadia and St. John, will sail on March 22 for an 8-day Easter holiday cruise to Bermuda. The Grace Line also has announced that the Santa Paula will make stops at Bermuda on its 12-day Caribbean-South American cruises, effective today.

Cruise passengers on the Acadia and St. John will make these ships their homes during the five days and four nights spent in Bermuda. Eastern Steamship has arranged an interesting series of shore excursions in Bermuda, including carriage drives, sightseeing trips, conducted visits to the lily fields, perfume production laboratories, the famous Government Aquarium, and caverns.

Dude Ranching

Dude ranches, particularly those in the West, are preparing for what they anticipate will be one of their busiest seasons. These ranches, of course, appeal to those who like to "ride trail" or go out with the "hands" on a round-up. Tucson, Arizona, has found favor with many as outstanding Dude Ranch country. And Tucson isn't so far away when you consider that an Easterner can leave Boston or New York on any afternoon aboard an American Airline Flagship and be astride a bronch in Tucson the following morning.

Bombay on Schedule

Commencing with the March 12th sailing from Yokohama of the S. S. Hakusan Maru of the N. Y. K. Line the four "H" Class vessels of the Japan-Europe fortnightly service will call at Bombay, in addition to Colombo, enroute to Liverpool via Mediterranean ports. These ships also will call at Bombay on the homeward voyage. Bookings for Bombay may now be arranged eastward or westward via Europe or via the Orient.

What of Probes by Congress? Survey Says They Do Little

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Congressional investigations have corrected few evils during the past 20 years, Dr. M. Nelson McGeary of Pennsylvania State College declares in a study of the developments of Congressional investigative power, just issued by the Columbia University Press.

The absence of improvement in the activities and fields under investigation must bring a feeling of discouragement to persons who are interested in efficient governmental processes, Dr. McGeary comments. Although there have been "shining examples" of investigations of the better type, the information which is unearthed is always colored by the ideas in the thoughts of those who dig, he declares.

Mismanaged investigations, present in each Congress, have an important share in contributing to the ridicule which many inquiries receive from the general public, Dr. McGeary points out. "It is difficult to judge whether this ridicule has increased or decreased during the past decade," he says. "There seems to be little basis, however, for concluding that it has subsided to any appreciable degree.

Favors Outside Inquiry

"It would seem to be a sounder procedure if the inquiries were conducted by persons outside of Congress who would issue comprehensive reports and entrust to other hands any action on their recommendations. Ideally, from the point of view of stimulating the public's confidence in the conclusions, a complete quarantine of one group from the other may be required. While this extreme will not always be wholly practicable, it may be erected as a goal.

"It is suggested that, for the purpose of selecting the most suitable agency for conducting a particular inquiry, the investigations may be roughly separated into two categories based on the nature of the information which is sought. Thus, on the one hand, some inquiries may have the purpose of assembling information which, for one reason or another, someone may prefer to conceal.

"Other fact-finding investigations may be classed as research inquiries. Examples of what may be characterized as research investigations from those conducted within the past decade are the studies of unemployment insurance systems, the supply of tin, the advisability of establishing an economic council, the conservation of wild life, the Government's competition with private enterprise, and the problems of unemployment and relief."

One of the common complaints concerning Congressional investigations arises out of the possibility that a committee will combine the roles of prosecutor, jury, and judge, according to Dr. McGeary. "This criticism," he adds, "carries weight. While the system may in most instances produce no injustices, it does furnish a fertile soil for abuse. The Congressmen are bound to carry into investigations their preconceived notions of the truth.

Publicity Big Factor

"To admit this does not in itself point to the advisability of displacing the Senators and Representatives as probers; a completely rigid objectivity can be found in no man. But if a Congressman's ideas as to the truth have impelled him to voice charges and to enlist aid in driving through the Senate or House a resolution of authorization for an inquiry, he may be forced to prove his suppositions to be correct, or suffer serious embarrassment. An impartial investigation, therefore, is hardly encouraged. The publicity which investigations bring to the members of Congress provide another argument for an increased delegation of the power to inquire," Dr. McGeary asserts. "There is perhaps no swifter escalator to national prominence for a legislator than the direction of an important inquiry."

The change that sometimes occurs in the personnel of the investigation committee is another drawback of the Congressional investigations, Dr. McGeary said.

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Jobless Pay On Part-Week Basis Advised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8—A recommendation that the State Unemployment Insurance Law be enlarged to include part-week workers is before the State Legislature, submitted by a special committee, Prof. Herman A. Gray, Chairman, representing the State Labor Department. The law now provides that no benefits may be paid for less than a full week of unemployment.

To remedy "inequities," and to extend benefit payments to persons employed part of each week, would cost the State an additional $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year, the committee, which has been investigating the problem for three years, reports with the comment:

"Fortunately, the Unemployment Insurance Fund is in a condition to provide this necessary liberalization of the Law."

Legislation to make the proposal effective on Oct. 1 will be sponsored soon by the State Industrial Department, Miss Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, declares in a foreword to the report.

Under the recommendations, the State would pay a worker no unemployment compensation until he had been out of work for more than three days in any given week. On the fourth day of inactivity, benefits would begin.

"Thus," the report says, "if the fixed week is taken as beginning wth Saturday and a man is unemployed on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, but works the rest of the week, he will be credited with one compensable day; if Wednesday and any of the days that follow should also be days of unemployment, they, too, would appear on his record as compensable days."

Four full days of unemployment in a given week would entitle the part-time worker to compensation "up to the benefit level" allowed under the law.

The law's present provision, excluding the partly employed, discourages the jobless from seeking employment, the committee argues, since a worker is not likely to seek part-time work if it means giving up a larger unemployment compensation check covering a whole week's inactivity.

The committee set $25,000,000 as an outside limit on the additional revenue that would be required by the suggested change, adding, however, that much would depend on business and employment conditions.

Members of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council, with the exception of its three labor representatives, have approved the report, the committee notes.

Racing News Pair Indicted by U. S.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Paul (Beverly) Brown and Clarence (Gully) Owen, who held the monopoly in St. Louis for distribution of racing information to handbook operators, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury March 7 on charges of evading four years of income taxes.

The indictment alleged that Brown evaded $43,318 in taxes on an income of $257,390 from 1933 to 1936, and Owen failed to pay $20,884 in taxes on an income of $219,711 during the same period.

Brown and Owen operated the Pioneer News Service, Inc., as the St. Louis outlet of M. L. Annenberg's recently dissolved Nationwide News Service, which supplied telegraphic results and other data on horse races. Pioneer reportedly shut down when the national service went out of business.

Television Is Found Ready To Go on Mass Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Mass production of television receiving sets, to bring down the prices, and a little commercial pushing, is about all that now stands in the way of the long-anticipated arrival of television in the average American home, National Broadcasting Company engineers told the Third Annual Braodcast Engineering Conference here recently.

That the public will buy the sets when they are made available at mass production price levels has been established, they said. An experiment was conducted at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, New York, in which the price of the large receivers, with a 12-inch picture, was reduced from $600 to $395, and the small receivers, 9-inch picture, from $495 to $295. The number of sets rose from an estimate of two or three to about 150. Reception in these communities selected as "typical" economically, was found to be adequate, although they are about 75 miles from the NBC transmitter.

NBC recently inaugurated a series of questionnaires in which listeners were asked to grade types of programs and reception. Twenty-one per cent reported that they listen to all transmissions, which average 10 to 12 hours per week. Important point to NBC engineers, however, is that 87.1 per cent listen for at least half the time, or five to six hours per week.

On a rating chart graded 0—Poor, 1—Fair, 2—Good, and 3—Excellent, it was found that studio features, which include dramatic productions and larger studio shows, are most popular. They were graded at 2.63.

Outside pick-ups which include boxing, and wrestling matches, baseball games, tennis matches, and special news events, rated 2.11. Even though the quality of these remote pick-ups is likely to be less satisfactory because the signal must be relayed to the main transmitter, their popularity is evident. Highest rated program of all was a dramatic production of "Jane Eyre," which received a rating of 2.76 from listeners. Average rating for all programs from the period, April 30, 1939, to January, 1940, was 1.96, or, practically, Good.

At present prices of television receivers, it was emphasized, set manufacturers are competing with automobiles, and down payments on homes in the domestic economic scheme. Even at the higher prices, there were 1,800 to 2,000 sets in the New York City area on Jan. 5, and distributors estimate an increase in that figure of 10 per cent per week.

Frequency modulation, a new technical development in broadcasting, came in for much discussion and a full week's course, led by Prof. E. H. Armstrong of Columbia University, who developed "F. M." as the broadcasters call it. Participating in discussions were Paul de Mars, who described the Yankee network's experience with the new medium, and H. P. Thomas and I. R. Weir, wno told of the General Electric Company's experiments.

Rise in the number of broadcasts from Europe—10 in 1929; 2,536 in 1930—was reported by A. B. Chamberlain of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Welles in Paris Hears Views of Democracies

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 8—The contrast between the talks which Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's official "Listener-at-Large" in Europe, had with the dictatorial "Führers" of totalitarian Germany last week end and the conversations here in Paris with France's democratic leaders assumed a striking form today when the American envoy conferred with the parliamentary and political chiefs of the French Republic.

As President of the Senate, Jules Jeanneney, whom Mr. Welles saw the first thing this morning, speaks for the more conservative elements in France. The Senate being predominantly rural, its President is particularly well qualified to voice the feelings of peasants and villagers.

There is no doubt what these French farmers think. They may be annoyed at the hard blow to agriculture resulting from the serious shortage of farm labor. They may be bored with the war. But as lovers—first, last, and always—of their land, of the soil of "la patrie," they are solidly determined to carry on till the war has been won and to put an end to the perennial threat of the Reich to French security.

"Average Frenchman"

Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, former Premier and Foreign Minister, and Mayor of Lyons since 1905, is perhaps the best embodiment of the average Frenchman. This Frenchman with whom Mr. Welles conferred is a democrat through and through. He is a liberal in all social and political matters, and a staunch conservative in all affairs pertaining to money or national defense. He is a patriot above all.

"No false peace, no compromise that would only be a disguised victory for Germany. We are determined to fight to a finish to put an end to this German menace once and for all." This is beyond all question the attitude of the average Frenchman which Mr. Herriot gave to Mr. Welles.

Camille Chautemps, Vice-Premier in charge of co-ordination in the Daladier Cabinet, is a machine politician. In one sense he is a counterpart of President Roosevelt. He always has his ear to the ground and knows the views of the voters. He, too, is known to reflect the feeling that there must be no "phony" peace.

Big Business View

Georges Bonnet, Minister of Justice, on the other hand, may be said to represent high finance and big business in France which are concerned at the possible consequences of a long, exhausting, and devastating war. He may be compared very loosely to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former German Minister of Economics, in that he takes a "realistic" attitude and reputedly would not be averse to "reasonable compromise." Whether this is so or not, it is clear that such a view carries little or no weight with Premier Edouard Daladier.

In addition to M. Bonnet and M. Chautemps, Mr. Welles' list of calls included Andre de Laboulaye, former French Ambassador to Washington, and Léon Blum, chief of the Socialist Party.

And here again, though there is no disclosure of what was said to Mr. Welles, there is no doubt, for instance, about the views of M. Blum. He is a man of peace. But to him no peace can be made without the peace of France. And as a former Socialist Premier of the French Republic he has had ample experience with Germany. To him only the settlement of the basic issues, which would save France from further endangerment by the Reich, could be a foundation for the future.

A Study in Contrasts

Meanwhile, it is interesting to study the contrast between the dictatorial Reich and parliamentary France. The black-out in the respective capitals seems symbolic.

Berlin is almost totally dark—in fact, the writer while there with the Welles mission had an ever-brooding impression of mental black-out with light from the outside world completely obliterated. It can be stated that Mr. Welles himself was tremendously affected by his first encounter with the black-out in Berlin.

In Paris, on the contrary, the black-out is only relative with shop windows lit and street lights, though dim, still functioning. Actually, the black-out here is better described as a blue-out, or merely the dimming of lights as implied in French term "obscurcissement."

Liberty and Freedom

This situation symbolizes the state of democratic parliamentary government in the two countries. Liberty and political freedom are completely blacked out in the Reich. France, on the other hand, is still a democracy—definitely that of liberty. There is only the necessary amount of dimming on the grounds of wartime necessity.

The feeling of the people themselves is something upon which quick visits cannot always provide accurate conclusion, despite the extent of previous contact with a country. But there are evidences which can be read with a great deal of accuracy.

Thus, while it was impossible in Berlin to discern how much wartime restrictions have weakened the people's resistance or determination, it is true, and there is no attempt to deny, that these restrictions are irksome. I had to furnish half a dozen tickets from my temporary ration card before I could have any breakfast during my stay in Berlin. Being at the best hotel in the city I had both butter and coffee, but these are hard for the ordinary inhabitant to obtain. Still greater restrictions apply to such things as wearing apparel.

In fact, my impression is that reports reaching the outside world underestimate, rather than exaggerate, the strain put upon everyday existence of the average German by the multiple restrictions of war.

But, it must be added, so far there is little to indicate that natural impatience with these restrictions is anything more than that. What would be the position after another year or two is another matter.

France on the other hand is just beginning to feel the weight of food rationing. There is naturally a measure of grumbling, but on the other hand there is the general realization that the steps which have so far been taken may reflect themselves in prevention of disastrous price increases.

Certainly nothing that is visible in the French picture today indicates that the restrictions of wartime have in any way approached the impact on the people, which is discernible in Germany.

But then France has continued to be a Republic these past seven years. But since 1933 Germany has felt the continuous pressures of totalitarianism to which the burdens of war have but added another chapter.

The Man Who Would Be King Has a Look at Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—An informal tea at the White House today gave President Roosevelt and Archduke Otto, claimant to the Hapsburg Throne of old Austria-Hungary, an opportunity to discuss a subject close to the hearts of both—the peace to come after the European war.

Archduke Otto, oldest son of the former Empress Zita and grand nephew of Emperor Franz Joseph, was presented to the President by William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France. He was accompanied by his younger brother Archduke Felix.

The White House visit was no more ceremonious than that of any private foreign visitor. Because he is not head of a nation, the Archduke was not invited by the Roosevelts to be an overnight guest at the White House. Absence of the Hungarian Minister from the city precluded any entertainment at the Embassy and it was doubtful if such would have been in order any way. Austria no longer has a legation here. The Archduke and his brother are staying at a hotel during their visit.

What the Archduke is most anxious to discuss with the President—and with most of the people he meets in this country—is his conviction that an allied victory in the present war must be followed by a federation of Danubian States, if peace is to continue.

He talked about his scheme at a press conference here yesterday, describing it as the only practical solution of the political and economic problems that are sure to follow the war.

Though he denied any intention of pushing his cause with the President of the United States, the Archduke said he would value any advice on his eight-year old plan for the security of the small nations of central Europe. He indicated that he was looking for moral rather than organized support from the United States for his plan.

The Archduke described President Roosevelt as having a deep understanding of Europe and its problems.

In reply to a question, the Archduke indicated he would be glad to let any plans he has for resuming the Hapsburg throne lie dormant while he assists in the re-establishment of his native land.

The Danubian federation was first proposed officially in 1932 by Premier Andre Tardieu, of France, who suggested it consists of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The Archduke will remain in the United States about three weeks, traveling as far west as Chicago to see how democracy operates. He will return to his temporary home in Belgium.

Dominican Leader Peynado Passes On

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, March 8 (AP)—President Peynado, who passed on here last night, had served since May, 1938. At that time he succeeded Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo, still the strongest single figure in Dominican affairs.

Dr. Peynado is succeeded by Vice-President Dr. Manual De J. Troncoso De La Concha, a former Judge of the Supreme Court.

The late President had a brilliant law career. He served for some years as Professor of Law at Santo Domingo University.

Dr. Peynado entered public life as Secretary of Justice under the late President Baez. Later he became Secretary of the Interior and Police, and upon the election of President Trujillo in 1930, Secretary of War.

General Trujillo made Dr. Peynado his secretary in 1932, and sponsored him as Vice-President in the 1934 election.

When General Trujillo decided to relinquish office in 1938, Dr. Peynado was his candidate for President and received nearly 95 per cent of the votes.

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TRAVEL Information

Trips to far places—even trips to places not so far—properly call for careful planning if one is to get the most enjoyment possible from them.

Tuesdays and Fridays The Christian Science Monitor publishes hotel, resort, and travel advertising which is very helpful to the traveler-to-be. Travel advertisements also appear frequently in the Monitor published on other days of the week.

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Raging Nations Softened and Set Laughing by 'Mickey'

Warring peoples kept in cheerful mood by Disney's cartoons — Other films coming.

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Fifth of 12 articles on "Humor in the World Crisis"

By Rex Miller
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Last December, when the Russians were systematically bombing the Finnish capital, the Helsingfors newspapers could find space for little besides war news. But however acute the crisis, and however crowded the columns, there was still room for a Mickey Mouse cartoon series.

Mickey Mouse has been adopted as a mascot by units of the French army, and his picture embellishes many an underground wall of concrete in the Maginot Line. British Tommies as they march are fond of singing the songs of the Seven Little Dwarfs in "Snow White," the dwarfs' "Heigh-ho, Heigh-ho, It's off to work we go" changed to "It's off to war we go."

There have been cases where critics or governments have taken exception to Walt Disney's creations, but these are merely exceptions to the general rule of welcome that awaits them. For example, there was the time when the Jugoslav Government objected to a Mickey Mouse comic strip in a Belgrade newspaper which depicted Mickey as involved in a conspiracy to overthrow a young king. Publication of this cartoon was banned by the censor. The reason was that Jugoslavia is ruled by a young king, and it appeared that the theme of the comic cartoons might be given a political interpretation. Probably no one was sorrier to see Mickey Mouse banned than was young King Peter himself.

Disguised Capitalist

Then there was the comment of the Russian critics on the occasion of a first public showing in Moscow of a Walt Disney program, consisting of "The Band Concert, "The Three Little Pigs" and "Peculiar Penguins," which attracted great throngs that waited patiently in line all day to buy tickets, and applauded heartily when they were shown. But the critics, viewing the films through Communist spectacles, announced that Mickey was a capitalist in disguise. Said one of them, "Disney is really showing us the people of the capitalist world under the masks of pigs, mice and penguins." Nevertheless, the people of Russia, as of all countries, love Mickey and his pals. At a Soviet Government solarium for children of proletarian families, Mickey forms the motif for modernistic decorations on the walls.

In England, Her Majesty the Dowager Queen Mary has made a special request that whenever she attends the movies the program should include a Disney cartoon.

In the Jungle

Sometimes the laughs inspired by Disney films are put to practical uses. In Malaya, a caravan cinema tours remote districts, showing the natives films designed to improve their agricultural methods. Open-mouthed in wonder, the Malays sit in front of a screen rigged between two cocoanut palms. But sometimes the performance is interrupted by the roar of tigers in the neighboring jungle. For moments like these, the operators keep a few Mickey Mouse cartoons on hand. Bursts of laughter drown out the sinister noises of the jungle.

Mickey brought courage to a brave little girl who crossed the ocean all alone to a strange land. When eight-year-old Elinor Richard arrived in New York after a 4,000-mile voyage from Norway, she was carrying a Mickey Mouse doll and the only words of English that she knew were "Mickey Mouse." The two words and the doll were enough. She wasn't afraid.

In Business

Mickey has come to the aid of business men, too. His face and figure on hundreds of articles have helped to sell millions of dollars worth of merchandise. Two companies which have publicly acknowledged Mickey's assistance as a salesman are the Lionel Corporation, manufacturers of toy electric trains, and the Ingersoll Waterbury Company, makers of clocks and watches. Officials of the Lionel company report that in a Christmas season they sold 253,000 Mickey Mouse hand cars, and that with subsequent sales the total sold amounted to approximately $300,000 retail. Executives of the Ingersoll company state that since obtaining a license in June, 1933, 5,000,000 Mickey Mouse timepieces have been sold at about $10,000,000 retail.

Beginnings

Behind this amazing enterprise stands energetic but unassuming Walt Disney, who, while attending grammar school in Kansas City, used to get up at 3:30 in the morning and deliver papers until 6. After school in the afternoon, he delivered more papers. When the World War came, he was too young to get into the Army, but he got overseas as an ambulance driver. When he came back home, he went into the advertising business. He began experimenting with animated cartoons, and decided that the place to make them was in Hollywood. He arrived there in 1923 with some drawing materials and $40. He and his brother Roy, who was already in Hollywood, made a picture which got him orders for more. With business on the rise, he and Roy had to hire two girls as assistants. One of them, Lillian Bounds, became Mrs. Walt Disney.

"Oswald the Rabbit" was one of Disney's first productions. Next came Mickey Mouse. Mickey at first was silent; but when sound arrived for the movies, Mickey became vocal, and business began to boom. By 1933 the firm had 100 employees. Today the personnel numbers over 700.

Acknowledgments

Since 1932, Walt has been collecting awards from all over the globe. Not only from the United States and Great Britain have honors come, but from Argentina, Cuba, Italy, Brazil, Russia, France and Belgium. One of the finest came in 1935, when he was presented the Legion of Honor Medal by the French Government for "creating a new art form in which good will is spread throughout the world."

Future releases include one known around the studio as the "Concert Feature," or "Fantasia"; and another, "Bambi," from Felix Salten's story of a deer. The "Concert Feature," expected next autumn, will be composed of eight or nine classical pieces of music for which animation is being devised. Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra have completed the recording of the music. Deems Taylor will act as narrator for the film. The compositions to be heard are Dukas' "Sorcerer's Apprentice," Tchaikowski's "Nutcracker Suite," Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," Moussorgsky's "Nite on Bare Mountain," Debussy's "Clair de Lune," Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours" and Schubert's "Ave Maria." Mickey Mouse will appear in the "Sorcerer's Apprentice," as the Apprentice.

"Bambi," which will probably be released late in 1941, will be a sort of "nature" picture. The animals will not be caricatured, nor wear clothes, as is true of the animals in the Disney short productions. There will be no human characters in "Bambi"—only the animals of the forest.

It is only a little more than a decade since Disney started a small animation studio in a Hollywood garage, and he is now moving into a brand new plant in Burbank, Calif., consisting of about 20 buildings on a 51-acre tract. The studio is a little city in itself, with paved and lighted streets, a fire department, an 800-seat theater, a restaurant, badminton courts, a miniature game preserve, machine and electric shops, and sound stages. The artists who draw the thousands of pictures for the films will work beside windows facing north, or with polaroid, or "cold" light.

© Walt Disney Productions

Film Satirist and His Latest Fancy

(1) Pinocchio, the puppet, and Geppetto, the woodcarver, escaping with Kitten and Goldfish from Whale. (2) Pinocchio talks to Jiminy Cricket, his conscience, while Kitten and Goldfish stand by. (3) Pinocchio makes an escape by land, this time from the puppetmaster. (4) Walt Disney. (5) Cat and Fox devise a prank.

'Grapes of Wrath' Characters Center Air Town Hall Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—California—"land of sunshine, fruit, and flowers"—having shown what it could do for the "Joads," the question now before the American people properly is, "What can the 'Joads' do for America?" according to Carey McWilliams, California Commissioner of Immigration and Housing.

Mr. McWilliams was one of four speakers who went on the air at Town Hall here last night in a discussion of the migratory farm labor problem, traceable in major part to the wind-swept "Dust Bowl." The others were Rexford Guy Tugwell, one-time Director of the Resettlement Administration, Undersecretary of Agriculture, and Chairman of the New York City Planning Commission; Hugh Bennett, chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, and Philip Bancroft of the Executive Committee of the Associated Farmers of California and Director of the California Walnut Growers' Association.

John R. Butler, President of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, joined the speakers on the platform, following the first part of the broadcast, which had been arranged in connection with the fourth annual National Sharecroppers' Week, ending March 10.

Col. Roosevelt Listens

Unofficial observers in the audience included Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Frank Mullen, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Harry Weinberger, attorney, representative of the California Growers and Shippers' Association.

The lively session approached a sharp climax when a questioner asked Mr. Bancroft what the Associated Farmers of California was. His reply was that it was a co-operative organization of small farmers to protect themselves against "Okies" and "Arkies" who had come unasked to California and were living off the taxpayers, was supplemented by Mr. McWilliams, who charged that less than 20 per cent of the funds of the Associated Farmers organization came from the farmers themselves and that the rest had been put up by banks, insurance companies, and the utilities; that the State of California had found in an investigation last year that in Los Angeles County, the largest County in the State, only $2 of the organization's funds could be traced as coming from a farmer. Furthermore, Mr. McWilliams said, the Associated Farmers had organized their own private army, and had issued orders as to the type of uniform to be worn and kind of side-arm members should carry.

Defense for "Joads"

Mr. McWilliams said there are about 30,000 migratory workers in California today. For six months of the year they are regarded as "prized pea pickers" and for the other six months as "little more than tramps."

"These 'Joads' are not tramps at all," he declared. "A tramp is a man who does not want to work at any time, while the 'Joads'—the migratory workers—are anxious to get work. It is only because their earnings are so low during the six months that they are at work that they live like tramps the rest of the year."

Mr. McWilliams recalled that "California has always had a migratory labor problem.

"Until the arrival of the 'Joads,' this type of labor was made up of foreign-born groups," he said. "While these foreign workers—Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos—were often cruelly exploited, no one paid much attention to them. The 'Joads,' however, are American citizens—people of our own flesh and blood. The 'Joad' army is, moreover, made up of families in quest of permanent settlement, and not by single men in quest of seasonal work. Stranded in California, their living conditions are extremely wretched. They need shelter, fuel, milk, clothing, food, and medical care. The State and Federal Governments are assisting thousands of these families, but large numbers of them, by reason of technicalities concerning residence, cannot qualify for either type of relief."

Offers Five-Point Solution

Mr. McWilliams offered five recommendations for solution of the problem.

1. The appointment by the President of a national committee on agricultural labor and interstate migration to study all of the ramifications of this basic social problem.

2. Establishment of a Federal transient service, on the lines of one discontinued in 1935, to provide Government protection to migrants who have lost residence in one state, but have not acquired residence in another.

3. The assumption by large farmers of a larger measure of responsibility for the welfare of the workers through legislation which would bring "farm-factories" within the provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour, Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Pensions, and National Labor Relations Laws.

4. Organization of the farmers of all the states involved into a union to protect the prices they get for their products and the civil liberties of migratory workers.

5. Bring the "Joads" back to some land of their own by extending the program of large-scale co-operative farming begun under the Farm Security Administration.

Long Program Urged

Mr. Tugwell and Mr. Bennett stressed the pressing need for soil conservation and the prevention of further erosion. They declared that the farmers were paying the penalty for the Nation's abuse of the soil which had been encouraged by crop speculators.

Mr. Bancroft strongly defended the California policy of dealing with the "Joads" and described John Steinbeck's novel "Grapes of Wrath," which has made the migratory form labor problem one of the most discussed national social issues, as a "highly sensational and utterly inaccurate work of fiction," and "in no sense representative of the average thoroughly American farmer coming from Oklahoma or any other state."

Makes Urban Comparison

In contradistinction to this, Mr. McWilliams characterized it as "an accurate account of the living conditions of migratory labor in California" at the time the book was written.

Rogers Bridal House To Be Sold at Auction

ROGERS, Ark., March 8 (AP)—The big two-story house in which Betty Blake was married to Will Rogers, visited by thousands of tourists since the humorist passed on, will be sold at public auction here March 30.

A women's civic organization recently attempted unsuccessfully to purchase as a memorial the half-century-old residence, built by Mrs. Rogers' mother, Mrs. James Blake.

The house was purchased by its present owner about 10 years ago.

G. E. Agrees to Cease Radio Price Practice

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday that the General Electric Company, Schenectady, had entered into a stipulation to "cease and desist" from misrepresenting the prices of radio receivers.

The Commission said the company admitted that it had proposed the list price mentioned in an advertisement by Vim Electric Company, Inc., Brooklyn, in which radio sets offered for $39.95 were alleged to have been regularly priced at $69.95. The regular price of the radios, the FTC said, was $39.95.

Crowds Mush To Fairbanks Ice Carnival

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, March 8 (AP)—Miner and trapper, Canadian and American, white and native, thronged Fairbanks today for the Northland's biggest party—the annual four-day Ice Carnival.

Visitors who came to the "Golden Heart of Alaska" by airplane, dogteam and railway, cut loose in snow-clad Fairbanks for 96 hours of fun and frolic. It was a case of "A Hot Time in the Old Town" at temperatures ranging downward to zero.

Fur parkas of trappers and dogteam mushers, bright colors of modern sportswear and sober business clothes mingled in the streets as Fairbanks became the territory's winter capital.

There were Canadians from Dawson, famed Yukon Territory mining center, who came by plane; 200 visitors from Anchorage and way points on the Alaska Railroad who came by train; and other groups from Juneau, Cordova and settlements along the vast sweeps of the Yukon River.

Three features headline the celebration—the Ice Carnival, dog races, and all-Alaska beauty contest.

Seven girls from Alaska communities will compete Saturday night for the title of "Miss Alaska." Three Canadian beauty queens from the Yukon will share the spotlight with their American cousins.

Dog teams are ready from scattered Alaska points to start the two-day round-trip race over the 165-mile course between Fairbanks and Livengood. It is the Northland's best sporting test of man and dog.

Hockey, basketball, skiing, curling, and bowling make up the list of other sports events.

Dawson sent a team of curlers and curlerettes to compete against the Fairbanks teams for an international trophy.

In 1901 Fairbanks was but a trading post, named after U. S. Senator, later Vice-President, Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana.

But Tanana River mining, plus her fortunate central geographical position, has made Fairbanks one of the busiest cities in Alaska.

Drama Festival Slated in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Ten dramatic groups from seven southern States will present original one-act plays based on native folk material for the Southern Drama Festival, to be held at the University of North Carolina, April 1-6, in connection with the annual State Drama Tournament. This announcement came from Dr. Archibald Henderson, Chairman of the Festival Committee. "Drama in the South" will be the theme of the period, he said.

A program of plays, addresses by southern and New York theatrical figures, round-table discussions and theater exhibits, are planned for the Festival, which will mark the twenty-first anniversary of the Carolina Playmakers, founded and directed by Prof. Frederick H. Koch.

Guest groups from the greatest distance will come from the University of Oklahoma, directed by Rupel J. Jones; the Tulane University Theater, New Orleans, La., directed by Monroe Lippman, and Dillard University Players, New Orleans, directed by Randolph Edmonds.

Groups also will bring plays from the Dock Street Theater, Charleston, S. C., directed by Charles Meredith; Furman University, Greenville, S. C., directed by Arthur Coe Gray; the Guignol Theater, University of Kentucky, directed by Frank Fowler, and the Alabama College for Women, directed by Walter H. Trumbauer.

Other southern directors who have accepted include Jack R. Brown, Roanoke College, Salem, Va.; Althea Hunt, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.; and Carl Glick, Town Theater, Columbia, S. C.

Three former Carolina Playmakers will bring groups from other States. These include Alton Williams, University of Richmond, Va.; Wilbur Stour, Mercer University, Macon, Ga., and Roger Boyle, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

WPA Enrollment Less Than Year Ago Total

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Work Projects Administration yesterday reported WPA enrollment at 2,325,896 as of Feb. 28.

Officials said this was an increase of 6,774 persons over the Feb. 21 enrollment and compared with 3,043,367 on Feb. 22, 1939, the nearest comparable date of a year ago.

Ouster of 'Boss' Rule Brings Boon to City

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—If the world would like to see what happens when a unit of society climbs out from under the iron hand of a dictator, it should look in on Kansas City. The ousting of the Pendergast machine has brought changes here that cannot be seen or read in the vote fraud prosecution or even the election figures.

"It is," said a prominent citizen, "as if a great cloud of uncertainty and fear had been pulled from over us."

Kansas City has, with the help of the Federal and State Governments, crushed a political organization that for 13 years was charged with holding the City up to scorn before the Nation as one of the worst governed. When people talked about graft in municipal government they used Kansas City as an example. When they wanted to show that the city manager system did not always work, they pointed at Kansas City. That's all over. And the change is more marked than one who hasn't had the advantage of contrasting conditions can imagine.

Evidences Apparent

This writer came here, not so much to chronicle the story of political maneuvering that has brought about the change, as to find out what people are thinking, how they are acting; what affect all this has had on the everyday living of the everyday folks. It was no job at all. The evidences are on every hand.

An appraisal of the situation came from the president of one of the city's oldest and largest department stores.

"A year or so ago," he said, "few here dared to say what they thought about conditions, about other people. We were afraid that what we said, if unfavorable to the machine or anyone connected with it, would get back to the machine, and that reprisals would result. There were plenty of cases to show what would happen. Civic enterprise was dead. Independent groups and committees functioned in a mechanical way, without any real effect. We were virtually under a dictator.

"Today, though, that fear is gone. We can talk, just as I am talking to you, freely. We can act freely. We can do what we think is right without danger of reprisal."

Evidence of this lifting of the pall of fear was found everywhere.

The best illustration of the change in the City is in the Feb. 13 election figures, showing the reform element apparently stronger by at least two to one, than the machine.

It all started with the Federal vote fraud prosecutions under United States District Attorney Maurice M. Milligan back in 1936. Two hundred and seventy-two men and women were convicted or pleaded guilty and went to jail.

Then came the income tax evasion cases, and Tom Pendergast, head of the machine, Otto Higgins, Director of Police, and R. E. O'Malley, Superintendent of Insurance, went to prison.

Later H. F. McElroy, City Manager, who passed on last August, resigned under pressure. Lesser political figures were jailed, indicted, or withdrew. When Mr. McElroy resigned, Mayor Bryce Smith, deserting the machine apparently, took charge and started off on what appeared to be a reform tack. He resigned, however, when the machine, still in control of the Council, named William N. Drennen, as City Manager. Charles S. Keith, the present Mayor, was the chosen.

In 1937 a change took place which reform leaders believe had a vital significance. Gov. Lloyd Stark, opposing the Pendergast machine, pushed through the Legislature a permanent registration system for Kansas City, and under it appointed a new Board of Election Commissioners. Then came enforcement of election laws. Some 50,000 "ghost" names were wiped from the rolls.

Police Control Shifted

Next the Governor backed legislation to shift control of the Kansas City Police from the City Government to a metropolitan unit under State control. A former Federal Bureau of Investigation man, Leon B. Reed, was made Police Chief in Kansas City, and the honesty of elections was further assured.

In the meantime, encouraged by proof that the Pendergast machine was not invincible, there sprang up a strong reform movement. The reform group failed in two elections to beat the machine because of a lack of cohesion and harmony, but has become solidified under what is called the United Campaign Committee. Working together are the Charter Party, the Republican Party, Kansas City Democratic Club, Citizens' League, Democratic Citizens' Association, Good Government Association, and Forward Kansas City League.

It was the work of this group that led to approval of the amendment at the polls Feb. 13, bringing in effect, by reducing their terms from four to two years, the recall of all elective City officials.

Back of Movement

Back of the reform movement is Hal W. Luhnow, head of the United Committee. An interesting story is told about him, giving an insight into the kind of thinking in this move. At a meeting of the various groups in this United Committee recently there was an unusual amount of bickering and discord. Suddenly Mr. Luhnow rapped for order.

"See here," he said, "that's enough of this. I think we'd better have a few moments of silent prayer."

They did. And those present say that the harmony which ensued was almost unbelievable. That sort of harmony has prevailed since.

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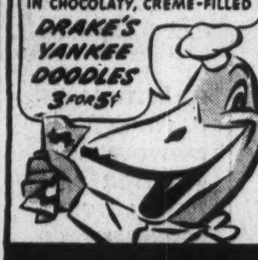

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

France Tightens Spy Net; 'Radio Traitors' Sentenced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 8—A fragmentary picture of espionage activities in France gleaned from such incidents as the sentencing of the so-called "Stuttgart radio traitors" to capital punishment March 6, is all that leaks out from behind a well-guarded Government wall of official secrecy.

Frequent German placards along the front line or German radio announcements reveal that German intelligence has a way of finding out information and events not generally published in France.

But the only way that Frenchmen discover what their Government is doing to counteract this obvious leakage is the increasing number of court trials.

Paul Ferdonnet, who was tried March 6 in absentia after being accused Feb. 13 of treasonable radiocasting nightly from Stuttgart, 50 miles across the border in Germany, was France's "Number One Traitor." A French writer, M. Ferdonnet's radiocasts in French, attempting to split Anglo-French unity, were subject to every known jamming device by French radio operators who sought to drown out the broadcasts.

Served Nazi Interests

M. Ferdonnet had served German interests before the outbreak of the war by publishing books and articles attacking the Czechs and Jews, and denouncing France's pact with the Soviet Union as a probable cause of war. He made good his escape from France, however, not even stopping long enough to collect a sum of 57,000 francs which he had deposited in a bank.

At present he is chief French agent of German propaganda. His accomplice, André Obrecht, another Frenchman, was also sentenced to capital punishment in absentia.

These, and similar executions, arrests and indictments of alleged spies and traitors, have focussed French attention on the far-flung workings of the German espionage system.

One of the first official warnings of the gravity of this problem was sounded by Premier Edouard Daladier himself in a speech which he delivered before the Chamber of Deputies last June.

Other Arrests in Drive

A sequel to the Premier's speech was the arrest, by the military authorities, of two French journalists, Aloys Aubin and Julien Poirier, charged with being paymasters for German secret agents in France. M. Poirier passed on shortly after his arrest; Aubin will soon be brought to trial before a military court.

Women played a rather prominent part in the German espionage machine in France. A striking figure among these is the Baroness von Einem, whose widespread operations as a German spy have resulted in a trial in absentia, at present in session. Charged with perhaps less influential missions by Germany was Elizabeth Butner, a familiar figure in many Parisian salons. A third woman spy was a Frenchwoman named Marthe Moreuil, who was detected in a chemical factory which was occupied with war orders.

Baroness Von Einem and Elizabeth Butner left France before they were arrested.

A military court at Lille recently sentenced Karl Szebereny, native of Germany, to capital punishment for espionage, while a few days later in the same city a plot to obtain military intelligence from French and Belgian soldiers was reported to have been frustrated by police raids.

Letters to Soldiers

The raids followed the arrest in Belgium, near the frontier, of a man and two women and discovery of a collection of gift packages of letters destined to procure military information.

The German espionage efforts have aimed at several objectives. There has been the familiar effort of spies of all countries to collect information of military importance. Some spies have endeavored to stir up Nazi sentiment and discontent with the French regime in Alsace and Lorraine. And some of the socially more eligible agents of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propoganda, and Joachim Von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, have tried, in pre-war days, to capitalize the anti-Communist sentiment in French extreme conservative circles, to represent Reichsführer Hitler as a bulwark against Joseph Stalin.

Charge Is Propaganda

This particular type of propaganda has been thwarted by the march of events; and the clandestine German espionage organization in France today tends rather to concentrate on spreading rumors calculated to stir up distrust between France and England. One reason which causes the French authorities to take the German espionage very seriously is the phenomenally well developed German intelligence service in Poland, which greatly facilitated the conquest of that country.

One of the latest espionage centers of Europe today, however, is in Rumania, where British, French, and German agents are working constantly to obtain information which will give their countries the upper hand in the current struggle for supremacy in Rumanian oil shipments.

Foreigners in Bucharest are constantly accusing one another of being spies. On one side British businessmen accuse German agents of bribing Rumanian postal officials to hold up letters bound for England, in order to crimp British business operations.

On the other side the German agents accuse the British of numerous train wrecks and oil explosions of recent months.

Rumanians, habitually tolerant of such machinations, credit both sides, including the neutrals, with circulating the legion of rumors which pervade the capital.

Antiwar Talk Puts Indian Under Arrest

NEW DELHI, India, March 8 (AP)—A brief dispatch from Patna reported the arrest of the Indian Socialist leader, Jaiprakash Narain, as a result of an antiwar speech. He is General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party.

Narain was reported removed from a train and taken by police to Jamshedpur to answer a charge brought under the Defense of India Regulations at the instance of the Bihar Provincial Government.

He and particularly his wife are personal friends of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader. He is known for organizing a Socialist bloc in Mr. Gandhi's Congress Party.

Diplomatic Change

OTTAWA, March 8 (AP)—Roberto Ducci, Vice-Consul in the Italian Consulate-General for Canada, has been appointed Italian Vice-Consul at Newark, N. J. Signor Ducci has been in Ottawa since last December.

Air Warfare Puts Scapa Flow in Shade

Value as naval base in present war impaired —British fleet moves to safer waters.

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The story of Scapa Flow and its use as a naval base in the World War is a matter of history, but apparently its usefulness as a base in the present war has been impaired by new developments in the art of war, as Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, recently announced that it is no longer the major base for the British Fleet.

However, Britain's naval strategy in this war is based upon conditions radically different from those of the World War when Germany possessed a comparable fleet.

In 1914 it was evident that the North Sea would be the scene of major naval activity, while today, although these waters are not eliminated as a possible area in which minor naval engagements may occur, Britain's naval strength is too preponderant to be seriously challenged by Germany.

In contrast with the many bodies of water on the west coast of Scotland and in Northern Ireland, the east coast of Great Britain has few harbors adapted to meeting the requirements of a fleet base.

Essentials for Good Base

These requirements include:

Reasonable security for the fleet, so the crews can relax from the vigilance attendant upon being at sea.

A sufficient area of deep water to accommodate the entire fleet.

Easy to defend.

Easy to enter and leave.

Strategically located.

A bend in the entrance sufficient to prevent torpedoes being fired into the harbor.

Good holding ground for the anchors.

An absence of strong tides.

Proximity to repair and supply facilities.

Jellicoe Urged Safeguards

Scapa Flow, located in the Orkney Islands off the northeast tip of Scotland, more nearly fulfilled these requirements than any other east coast harbor, and had been selected as the base for the Grand Fleet in 1914. However, no defenses whatever were provided.

The declaration of war found the British Fleet in Scapa Flow ready for action, and endeavoring, from the scanty resources of the fleet, to improvise defenses to guard the base against destroyer and submarine attacks.

Despite Admiral Jellicoe's urgent representations concerning the necessity of providing safeguards for the entrances to Scapa Flow, this work was not seriously undertaken by the Admiralty until October, and it was January before a measure of safety was assured. The work, however, due to a shortage of materials, was not finally completed until June, 1915.

Prior to January, Admiral Jellicoe considered the fleet less exposed to submarine attack when at sea than when in Scapa Flow, and on several occasions when submarines were reported (erroneously in every instance) within the harbor, hastily took his command to sea.

Entrances Blocked by Booms

The five smaller entrances to Scapa Flow were completely blocked by sinking old ships in them, and the other three were closed by what were termed "booms." These "booms" were large meshed nets made of heavy wire rope, supported by buoys. Movable sections served as gates through which ships could pass. At least two such nets were placed in each entrance and all were patrolled night and day.

History has the reputation of repeating itself. When the present war was declared, some at least of Britain's fleet of battleships repaired to Scapa Flow.

As before, there was dilatoriness in providing the base with proper safeguards.

But in the next phase, history did not repeat itself, for Lieut. Commander Günther Prien proved himself to be more daring than his World War predecessors. On Oct. 14, this officer not only took his submarine into Scapa Flow and caused consternation by destroying the battleship Royal Oak, but managed to escape from the harbor unscathed.

Doubtless this disaster had the effect of hastening the work of putting Scapa Flow into a condition of readiness.

However, a new menace presented itself. Scapa Flow is only 550 miles from the German air base at Bremerhaven, and a little less from the bases at Helgoland and Sylt.

This distance can easily be negotiated by loaded bombers, and as it is an all-water flight, they can arrive without warning, unless they happen to be sighted from vessels at sea, who spread the news by radio.

The Answer Provided

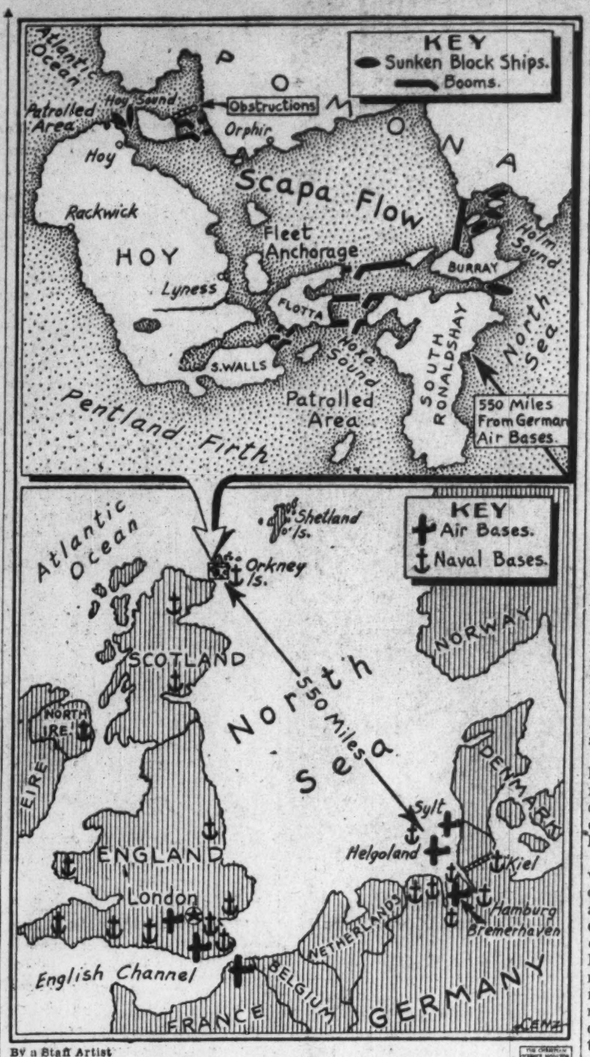
The Germans grasped the opportunity and began raiding Scapa Flow by air. Germany claimed to have inflicted considerable damage on numerous ships. Britain issued vehement denials, and there the matter rested.

However, in recent months, judging from the absence of claims and denials, Scapa Flow appears to have been neglected by German planes, and Mr. Churchill's announcement provides the answer—the Fleet has gone elsewhere.

At the present time, it is not necessary for Britain to provide a heavy maintaining force on its east coast, and it is only logical that its ships seek the security afforded by the many suitable harbors on the west coast of Scotland.

These harbors are about at the extreme limit the present German bombers can carry full loads of bombs, and to reach them, they have to fly over Scotland, thus affording warning of their approach.

Should the necessity arise, Scapa Flow can be made reasonably safe against attack from the air, but doing so will require the installation of numerous batteries of antiair guns, the construction of an adequate flying field from which fighting planes can rise to engage enemy bombers, and the maintenance of a screen of ships at sea to give warning of approaching planes.



BY a Staff Artist

Scapa Flow and Its Environs

Details of the defenses of the British base are shown above. The lower portion of the map gives the relation of the base to the British Isles and the Continent.

Australia Goes Into High Gear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Prime Minister R. G. Menzies' announcement that the Australian Government proposed sending overseas a full army corps—totaling some 80,000 men—and establishing a reserve of 90,000 men, carries out the Government's policy of full co-operation in the Empire's defense.

The Dominion indeed has dropped its scheme for a separate air force and is introducing compulsory military service.

Australia discarded the plan for a separate air force after the Empire air force scheme had been developed, because it could adjust the Empire force plan to its own defense needs and train large numbers of airmen at home. The men trained at home are also men who may be used overseas, so that in strengthening one side of the air training it was strengthening both.

Similarly the new militia, to be formed this year, will be a home defense force, but will provide partly-trained men for the Australian imperial force serving abroad. The compulsorily mobilized men will receive training courses which will lighten the work of the army schools when they enlist for foreign fighting. Many noncommissioned officers of the future are expected to come from their ranks.

Increase in Reserve Force

Since January, every man reaching the age of 21 in the year ending June 30 is liable for compulsory enlistment. First recruits will fill the vacancies in the present voluntary set-up formed by enlistments in the expeditionary force and the retirement of married men. By June other classes will be mobilized to raise the strength of the new reserve to 90,000 men. Present plans are to call up men from 19 to 24 years.

Beginning from January, militiamen enlisted under the voluntary scheme have been receiving their last period of intensive training, and after three months of battle drill will be judged to have completed their service. During this period rankers receive 8s. a day allowance with 1s. a day for each child. Compulsorily enlisted men will be drafted to raise units to full strength before this training period begins.

The men are under obligation to report for service or suffer a £50 fine, jail for six months, or both. It is expected that from 25,000 to 50,000 of these recruits will receive the three-month training course.

At the end of June next the compulsory system will be really in gear. That month all rankers serving voluntarily with the militia will begin to go to the reserve with the rating of trained men, unless they are serving in the famous light horse regiments, which are to continue to draw their personnel from volunteers. Officers and non-commissioned officers of other units will be given the chance of remaining in service.

Big Change in Methods

Army leaders say the problem of organization of the new force are such that they may modify this decision and volunteers may remain in some units for a few months. It is expected that the new conscripts will be called upon to serve five years and undergo 77 days' continuous training in camp each year. Rankers will receive 5s. a day.

This is a vast difference from the old compulsory training which called for weekly parades and brief camps of perhaps two weeks a year. The new militia will have received 55 weeks of training by the time their liability for service has passed. Its value as preparation for the dispatch of successive drafts of enlisted men to the present war is obvious. The first units to leave Australia for active service abroad did not receive more training than the militiamen will get in their first year.

Because of their different character—they are mostly drawn from farm districts—the light horse regiments are to continue on their old training basis, providing their own horses, and receiving an allowance of 10s. a week from the Government for doing so. Conscripts will be drafted into these crack units only if it is found necessary.

Buenos Aires Quiet Under Military Rule

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 8 (AP)—The outward serenity of Buenos Aires Province today under Federal emergency rule approaching the status of martial law, caused observers to discount previous threats of armed revolt.

There were indications that the National Democratic Party (Conservative), ousted yesterday from the Government of this key Province, would try to recoup only through political action.

Gov. Manuel Fresco, supplanted by a Federal intervenor, Gen. Luis A. Casinelli, on the order of Argentine President Ortiz, indicated such strategy in the statement he made in retiring from office—that he would appeal to the National Congress for reinstatement of the "legal Government of Buenos Aires Province."

The closest approach to violence thus far was the use of tear gas bombs at La Plata, Provincial capital, to disperse hundreds of excited persons who gathered yesterday when word of the intervention was received.

Leader Urges Calmness

An extreme right-wing newspaper had called upon National Democrats to "look to your arms." Ernesto Boatti, President of the rival Radical Party, urged his followers to remain calm and avoid street gatherings.

President Ortiz had shown signs he was prepared for any violent resistance and well-informed quarters predicted that the police or—if need be—the Army could handle any outbreak.

The National Democratic Party was an important factor in President Ortiz's election two years ago and Governor Fresco yesterday recalled that fact as a political debt owed to him by the President. President Ortiz is a conservative member of the Radical Party but it was a coalition of Radical Party moderates with the National Democrats which figured in his election.

President Ortiz's intervention was the fourth such action in two years, all on grounds that his orders for honest elections had been violated. There were more than 700 complaints of fraud arising from the Feb. 25 Buenos Aires Province voting, with the Radical Party as the chief complainant.

The Argentine Constitution appears to provide the power under which President Ortiz acted, but Governor Fresco refused to recognize the legality of the intervention, saying that only Congress holds the right to depose Provincial Governments.

He said he retired only on account of the "force of Federal power," exerted by President Ortiz.

Called "Fascist Reign"

Governor Fresco's political enemies had called his a "Fascist reign" in Buenos Aires Province.

In his two years in office President Ortiz has been strengthening his hold on the armed forces of the Nation. He is Commander-in-Chief.

The first reports last week that intervention was in prospect were accompanied by a quiet strengthening of police forces and conferences between the President and military leaders.

The designation as intervenor of General Castinelli, who commands the Third Corps Area composed of the Provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe, was of itself taken as a further sign that the President was prepared to meet any armed challenge.

President Ortiz's term will expire Feb. 20, 1944.

Stockholm

Continued from Page 1

ister, Georg A. Grippenberg, has met Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax during the past 36 hours, reliable reports indicate that when last they did meet this important question was discussed though the result is as yet unpublished.

If Britain and France intend to embark on any large-scale intervention in Finland they must first be assured by Norway and Sweden of active co-operation for the transmission of men and materials and must also weigh the consequences of any official pro-Finnish action which would probably involve open war with Russia.

On the other hand to remain inactive or hesitant will certainly give Germany the opportunity of posing as Finland's friend and through Sweden acting as mediator.

Germany desires to extricate Russia from the Finnish situation and establish peace in North Europe if only so as to leave Russia free to supply the Reich with essential raw materials, particularly oil.

Meanwhile, the Social Demokraten, which stands near the Government and is the only Swedish morning paper commenting on the situation, declares, "We do not know what is true, but if Finland cannot get an honest peace it is better that war continue."

While some of the latest reports from Stockholm maintain that the prospect of armistice is promising since now both parties can claim to withdraw with honor from the war, others assert that in conference up to the present the two viewpoints are very far apart, and it is unlikely Russia will now concede anything because of the favorable trend of the war.

Reward After 40 Years

PITTSBURGH, March 8 (AP)—George Kane's superior officer cited him for gallant action in the Boxer Rebellion. That was 40 years ago. The War Department has just recognized his bravery, awarding the county Maintenance Engineer its formal citation which carries the Silver Star Decoration.

Tide of Finnish Aid Rises In All Sections of America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—One of the greatest of the world's physicists, Prof. Niels Bohr of Copenhagen, Denmark, has offered the gold medal which he received from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia to be disposed of for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund, Lewis L. Strauss, Vice-President of the Fund, announced at headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue, today.

Professor Bohr made the offer with the approval of the Trustees of Franklin Institute.

Simultaneously word was received from Dallas, Texas, that the fund raising drive for Finland would be carried into 11,000 southern high schools in the spring under the generalship of the Highland Park (Texas) High School Student Council. Frank Newman, President of the body, said the student committee would carry a solicitation campaign by mail into every ranking high school in the South.

A miniature world's fair for Finnish relief will be conducted tomorrow and Sunday on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Henderson of Palm Beach, Fla., while announcement was made today of a benefit dance on March 15 at the Central Opera House in New York, sponsored by the Carpenters' Union, Local 2,236.

Substantial contributions received today were: Louisiana, $3,665; Minneapolis, Minn., $1,000; Syracuse, N. Y., $1,300; Montgomery, Ala., $1,200; Colorado, $1,000; Astoria, Ore., $1,425; Yakima, Wash., $1,264.50; Arkansas, $500; Connecticut State Grange, $520; Maryland, $1,500; Oklahoma, $2,000; New Jersey, $1,708; South Carolina, $1,500; Jamestown, N. Y., $1,105, and Bakersfield, Calif., $407.

Nazi Planes Claim 11 Hits

By the Associated Press

The official German news agency, DNB, reported today that German planes raiding off the British coast last night and the night before sunk or severely damaged 11 merchant ships.

The agency said the 11 ships either were in convoy or operating with screened lights. Their gross tonnage was estimated at 30,000. The attacking planes returned safely to their bases, the agency said.

In London, it was disclosed that three trawlers making east coast ports today reported that they had been machine-gunned by German planes last night until they extinguished all lights and escaped.

The three vessels—the Aucuba, Emulator and Persian Empire—all had been attacked by Nazi flyers previously. There was no official comment on the official German report that 11 British vessels had been either sunk or severely damaged by German raiders.

It was also reported that a plane had bombed and set ablaze the 5,335-ton Italian Steamer Amelia Lauro off England's southeast coast last night. A few minutes after hearing her S O S another Italian ship, the Titania, radioed that she was launching lifeboats to save the crew.

In London the Admiralty announced today the scuttling of the 4,846-ton German merchant ship Uruguay by her crew when intercepted by a British warship in the North Atlantic. All of the crew were saved.

The Uruguay, operated by the Hamburg-South America Navigation Company, was reported Feb. 11 to have left Pernambuco, Brazil, bound for an undisclosed destination.

France announced that German submarines had attacked a French convoy without success. The positions of the Uruguay and the convoy were not given. Meanwhile pieces of wreckage from the 1,965-ton Netherlands Steamer Vecht were picked up yesterday off the coast of the Province of Zeeland, the Netherlands. The freighter left Rotterdam earlier in the day with a crew of 22, bound for North America to load wheat.

Canada Aids in Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Disclosure that the Royal Canadian Air Force, in cooperation with the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy were making a practice of escorting convoys far out to sea to assure safe departure and arrival of ships using Canadian ports, was made here recently by Air Marshal W. A. Bishop.

Marshal Bishop also announced that when the Empire air-training scheme has reached its peak in Canada, it will be turning out 7,000 pilots and 12,000 air observers, air gunners and other trained personnel yearly.

Warning against the tendency to forget that this war is closer to home than the last one, the air marshal pointed out that our front lies already at our coast lines. Many of the pilots are serving under war conditions on our two coasts today, in particular, of course, on the Atlantic coast.

Americas Protest

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Ambassador Jorge Boyd of Panama, said yesterday that 15 American republics, including the United States, had agreed to join Brazil in a protest to Great Britain over the sinking of the German Freighter Wakama off the Brazilian coast last month.

They are Argentina, United States, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Guatemala, Ecuador, Honduras, Haiti, Nicaragua, Cuba, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Dominican Republic.

Lake Ships to War

MONTREAL, March 8 (AP)—Officials of Canada Steamships Lines, Limited, disclosed today that eight of the firm's vessels have been chartered by the British Shipping Control. The vessels, which have been used for freight carrying on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route, are being outfitted for ocean navigation and will be ready for service shortly.

Japan Supports Italy's Stand On Rights of Neutrals

TOKYO, March 8 (AP)—Japan is "fully prepared to support Italy in securing the rights of neutral governments," Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said today in commenting on Italy's protest to Great Britain over the embargo on German coal shipments.

Mr. Suma said that authorization of a second United States loan for China was "an unfriendly act by the American Government because it assists the Chiang Kai-shek Government at Chungking, and furthermore it comes on the eve of the establishment of a new regime, after which Chungking will become a local government."

It was disclosed that the Japanese Consul at Hanoi had written a protest against seizure of 110 letters by a French vessel from the Japanese ship Bangkok Maru which was halted off Haiphong, French Indo-China. All the mail confiscated was reported to have been consigned to Germany.

Argentine Rift Caused By Interventor Plan

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Police used tear gas March 7 to disperse hundreds of persons seeking to gather around the Government House of the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires in La Plata as President Ortiz named a federal interventor, or emergency administrator, to rule the Province.

Disorders developed in the crowds which had succeeded in surrounding the Government House before the police were able to block off the approaches.

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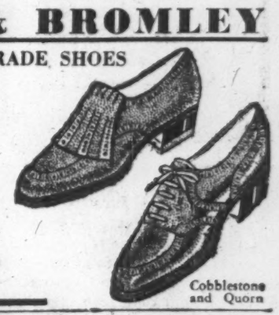
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Paris Sees Climax Near In Soviet-Finn Parleys

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 8—The drama of Finnish resistance, which is being followed with greatest sympathy here, seems to be approaching a climax.

Finland appears to be faced with a choice between continuation of a war in which Soviet numerical superiority in men and material plays an increasingly decisive role and acceptance of peace terms much worse than those which the Finnish negotiators rejected last November.

It is clear that any "independence" of Finland which Russia would recognize would be only a shell comparable to Czechoslovakia after Munich.

If the Finns accepted Soviet demands for cession of the Karelian Isthmus, including Viborg, cession of the Arctic outlet of Petsamo, and establishment of Soviet naval base at Hangoe, it would be practically equivalent to submitting to Soviet domination.

Sensational news that Soviet-Finnish negotiations were under way at Stockholm, with a time limit, included in the Soviet ultimatum, was cabled from Stockholm by the correspondent of a French evening newspaper who left Helsingfors in order to send the story freely.

It seems to be an established fact that Soviet-Finnish negotiations have been proceeding during the last 10 days not only at Stockholm but also at Moscow where the Swedish Legation was the meeting place.

Sweden Apprehensive

Sweden, probably apprehensive of German invasion if Allied help for Finland should assume the form of men as well as munitions is anxious to avoid the creating of a new large-scale front in Northern Europe. Thus the Swedes apparently have made every effort to induce the Finns to accept disadvantageous terms offered them.

While Swedish pressure, according to the best available information, has not reached the stage of threatening to close the Swedish frontier to volunteers or munitions, there is reason to believe that Sweden has emphasized in strongest terms its hope that a situation could be achieved which would not require more active aid or subject Sweden to involvement in war.

The Finns evidently face a tragic dilemma not unlike that of the Czechs before Munich and it seems probable that very earnest discussions are in process behind the scenes of Helsingfors.

The basic issue is the question of foreign assistance. With outside help, Finland probably could build its present pattern of resistance into a form which could withstand for a considerable time the onslaught of the Russian hordes.

Choice for Finland

But without such aid its choice on one hand would be to continue war against the advice of its nearest neighbor country which has sent more help than any other land, and run the grave risk of losing large cities if the Soviet invasion should sweep past Viborg into the coastal plain of Southern Finland.

On the other hand, acceptance of the proffered peace conditions would involve concessions that would almost preclude any possibility of future resistance.

The Finnish Government also must reckon with the prospect that capitulation may well entail an internal upheaval following disillusionment of the masses as a result of failure of their sacrifices to bear fruit.

News from Finland has aroused the keenest attention here. Apart from the universal sympathy for Finland which has found expression in all groups from Conservatives to Socialists, France realizes that a Soviet victory won with German complicity, since German pressure almost certainly is behind Swedish pressure on Finland, would have grave practical consequences on the conduct of the war.

The drain of Soviet war material, caused by the Finnish war would cease and thus make possible larger Soviet economic aid for Germany.

The fall of Finland might be expected to weaken further Scandinavian resistance to the Berlin-Moscow axis, to tighten the German grip on Swedish iron, and might, ultimately, open the Norwegian fiords for establishment of German air and naval bases.

Whether Britain and France are able and willing to counteract the forces pushing Finland toward surrender, by some spectacular stroke in Finland's behalf, is a question which probably will find its answer in the very near future.

French U. S. Citizens Defy Call

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—A possible conflict of laws regarding citizenship and the duties inferred thereunder between France and the United States developed here today, following confirmation that the French Consulate-General in New York had issued calls to the colors to naturalized American citizens of French birth who thought that their United States citizenship exempted them from French military service.

Notices received at the outbreak of the war and again later on March 6 by an indeterminate number of American citizens of French extraction ordering them to report at the Consulate for military service, have come to general attention through the protests of some of the summoned men.

At the French Consulate, a spokesman affirmed the summonses and defended them as based on a French Nationality Law of Aug. 10, 1937.

Under this law, any Frenchman who is subject to military obligations must obtain permission from the Department of Justice of France before he can surrender his French citizenship. No Frenchman for a period of 10 years from the date he first becomes eligible for military training—Frenchmen are usually called up at the age of 20—may surrender his citizenship without permission.

Notices posted over the signature of the French Consul, Count Charles de Ferry de Fontnouvelle, apparently went to a number of naturalized Americans who had failed to obtain this permission. The spokesman for the Consul explained that, while France did not intend to take steps to force these men to return to France, nevertheless those who failed to respond would be termed "defaulters" and would be subject to punishment if they ever set foot on French soil.

The spokesman exhibited a booklet put out by the United States Department of State for the use of passport-bearers, explaining the nationality laws of the various countries and pointed out that the French Nationality Law of 1927 was quoted there in detail.

Many French-Americans who have received the call to the colors are seeking to determine what are their rights. Typical among the protesters is Jacques Maillot, a Jeweler of 562 Fifth Avenue. He declared that he and his two sons became United States Citizens six years ago. Now the sons, both having attained military age, have received notices to report to the French Consulate.

"These boys now are Americans and I have no intention of letting them march off," Mr. Maillot declared.

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Daughter of Finland

Wide World

Miss Mannerheim Tells Relief Needs

From Geneva comes this photograph of Miss Sophie Mannerheim, daughter of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army. The daughter was a guest at a dinner party given by the "Circle of the Press and Foreign Friendships," at which she opened a lecture tour to raise funds for her besieged country. Behind Miss Mannerheim is Dr. Rudolf Holsti, Finnish Delegate to the League of Nations.

Reds Claim Northern Gains

By the Associated Press

The Soviet Command reported that its troops had recaptured the town of Nautsi on the Norwegian frontier in far northern Finland.

The Russian report indicated the Red Army had cut off the eastern Arctic corridor of Finland which extends between Norway and Russia from Nautsi to the Arctic Ocean.

The communiqué said the Soviet penetration had extended 95 miles south of the Arctic Coast.

West of the town of Pitkaeranta on the north shore of Lake Ladoga the Soviet Army reported the occupation of four islands.

Meanwhile the Finns reported that Red Army attempts to encircle Viborg at long range from 60 miles west were beaten back.

The Finnish Command said large numbers of Russians were killed as they tried to cross the ice of the Bay of Viborg under the fire of Finnish marksmen on the coastal capes.

Finnish lines were described as holding fast from Viborg to the mouth of the Bay.

Taipale, the Mannerheim line fortress on Lake Ladoga, was reported repelling all attacks, but Russian seizure of some islands northeast of there was acknowledged.

Mines Combated by Ship Girdle

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—After three months of intensive work, British natural scientists believe they have developed the answer to Germany's magnetic mines—an electric girdle for ships, designed to destroy the effectiveness of the underwater menace.

The world received its first inkling of the device when the liner Queen Elizabeth arrived in New York yesterday wearing one of the belts, but the details of how the invention works were closely guarded.

The visible part of the apparatus consists of an electrically energized wire encircling the upper deck of the ship. In effect the ship is rendered nonmagnetic, thereby neutralizing the trigger action of the mines, which are discharged by the magnetic field of passing steel-hulled vessels.

The apparatus has been installed on hundreds of ships, ranging from yachts to mighty battleships, and the Admiralty intends so to equip every British vessel.

The fundamental involved was developed by naval technicians, and the Navy calls the device the "de-gauss equipment." The gauss is a unit used to measure the intensity of a magnetic field.

Naval men said the equipment could be installed on an ordinary vessel in about four days, though a fortnight is required in the case of a ship such as the Queen Elizabeth.

Moscow Shy of Peace Talk

MOSCOW, March 8 (AP)—Evidences of Russian readiness to make peace with the Finnish Government at Helsingfors were lacking in Moscow today.

The press did not mention the reports circulating throughout the world of Russian terms presented by the Finns. No information concerning any peace negotiations was available in authoritative quarters. Officials were noncommittal.

The Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Soviet Youth Organization, gave prominence to an article declaring that "the days of the Mannerheim-Tanner regime are counted."

The article, reprinted from the organ of the "Finnish People's Government" established with Moscow's recognition at Terijoki, in Russian-occupied Finland, said Helsingfors was "doomed by the heroism and might of the Red Army and the failure of foreign states to fulfill their promises of extensive aid" to Finland. It was signed by Otto Kuusinen, head of the Terijoki regime.

"It is time for the soldiers and citizens of Finland to decide whether it is worth while to spill more blood for Mannerheim and Tanner," it said. "The Finnish people want to live in peace."

[London Reuters dispatches said that Eljas Erkko, Finland's Minister to Sweden, and Frederick A. Sterling, United States Minister, conferred at the former's legation today.]

No Plea to U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the United States Government had received no request for mediation in the Russo-Finnish war.

Beyond that, the Chief Executive declined to discuss European reports that mediation efforts of this government might be sought.

To another inquiry whether Undersecretary Welles was participating in any Russo-Finnish negotiations, the Chief Executive remarked there was nothing to be said on that.

A State Department official also said that no request for United States mediation in the Finnish-Russian war had been received by this government thus far either formally or informally.

Unofficially, it was emphasized that the State Department was keenly interested in a peace that would be a real peace and also interested in keeping the war from spreading.

Unofficially, some doubt is felt here that Russia would accept United States mediation because of the strong attitude the American Government has taken against Russia and in favor of Finland.

Observers recalled the speech of Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff at the end of last year in which he called into question American impartiality because President Roosevelt had appealed to Russia and Finland for peace.

Goudy Type Lectures Arranged at Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Frederic W. Goudy, internationally famous type designer, will be lecturer in type design at Syracuse University's school of journalism. Mr. Goudy will work with students in experiments in newspaper, magazine and advertising type manufacture in the school's Goudy Typographic Laboratory.

Equipment will be installed to produce the type faces which Mr. Goudy designs in his home studio at Marlboro, N. Y., built to replace a workshop destroyed by fire last year.

Red Demands On Finns Dim Hope of Peace

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, March 8—The statement issued by the Finnish Government's Bureau of Information that the Soviet Union has apparently proposed "demands still more extensive than those made last fall," confirms the prediction that the Russian offensive against Viborg might be followed by peace proposals.

A peace offensive is indeed now in progress, comparable to that lounched by Germany after the conclusion of the Polish campaign.

The present situation is not entirely analogous, for whereas Poland disappeared from the map by then, Finland is still very much alive and far from beaten. England and France, which as Poland's allies were unable to furnish direct military aid, are believed to be inclining more and more in Finland's direction, although they are not openly at war with Russia.

[In Paris, sources close to the Foreign Office were said by the Associated Press to have declared that the Allies would continue aid to Finland if the Finns decide to continue the war.

In London, The Times threw its influential weight behind swifter and extensive aid to the Finns although there was no evidence that such action had appreciable support in Government quarters.]

German Model Copied

Meanwhile the Russians are copying their German model. They persist in treating Finland as a defeated country—a fact which gravely complicates the task of negotiations. But the intransigeance regarding terms appears to accord neither with Russia's professed "desire for peace" nor with its vital interest in avoiding the growing danger of being involved in the great power war.

After three months of fighting the Russians apparently have not improved their knowledge of the Finnish spirit and the Finnish viewpoint. Otherwise how could the Russians demand as a prerequisite for negotiations that Helsingfors recognize and treat with the Kuusinen puppet government and thereby accept the shabby fiction that Russian aggression against Finland was in reality a Finnish civil war?

Similarly considered was the attempt to attach a time ultimatum to the proposals and to dictate to democratic Finland who should and who should not be chosen to be its negotiator.

In particular the demand for the exclusion of Foreign Minister Vaeino Tanner was resented in Finland and only the Finnish refusal to consider such a demand caused the Soviets to withdraw the prequisite.

Rejection Appears Assured

As regards the proposals themselves, despite various surmises, all that is officially known here is contained in the eloquent phrase that they are "more extensive" than those which were found unacceptable last fall. It is therefore not surprising if they are unanimously rejected by the Finnish Government and General Staff. For all political parties—Agrarian, Liberal, and Social Democrats, are completely united now around Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim who, besides his military leadership, has exhibited the qualities of a great statesman.

[Associated Press dispatches from Copenhagen said that Field Marshal Mannerheim and Marshal Vassily Blucher, once Russia's powerful Far Eastern Army Commander, were believed to be in Stockholm, but the report could not be confirmed. Oslo dispatches declared the final decision on peace or continued war with Russia had been placed in Field Marshal Mannerheim's hands, and that his decision depends upon what possible help he receives from abroad.]

Meanwhile, if the Russian demands go further than those which were made in the abortive demonstrations last fall, the Finns would be confronted with something that could hardly be called an offer of peace.

Pressure From Both Sides

The negotiations continue and how far the Russians will recede from their initial maximum depends on how badly they want peace—in the past they haven't shown much inclination to give in on such matters.

Another determining factor is outside pressure from other powers.

Germany is apparently exerting its influence on Russia in favor of peace in Finland.

Sweden, fearing the prolongation of the war in Finland, will inevitably drag it into the general European conflict, is apparently seeking to prevail on the Finns to accept almost any terms if only to end the war.

On the other hand, England and France are expected here to oppose all peace moves at this time by every means, since they are thought to be approaching the conclusion that war with Russia is not only inevitable for them, but advisable if they are to beat Germany.

An honorable peace would doubtless be favorably regarded. But Russian intransigeance and insistence on playing the victor's part toward Finland may compel the Finns to accept the classic alternative and thus fight to the last man rather than accept the present peace offer.

If Reds Should Clash With Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—If Russia should ever come to the point of attacking Norway to gain long-coveted Atlantic ports, it is doubtful whether Russian forces, in spite of numbers, could succeed in breaking through a United front of Scandinavian allies, in the opinion of Prof. Douglas Johnson, head of Columbia's Geology Department, and well-known authority on topography and war strategy.

A Russian advance west of Finland would doubtlessly be met by a Scandinavian defense line extending from the head of the Gulf of Bothnia northward to the Arctic Ocean, preferably east of the Finnish port of Petsamo, Professor Johnson states in a survey published today by the Geological Society of America.

Professor Johnson, who was Chief of the Division of Boundary Geography on the American Mission to Negotiate Peace in 1918, and formerly a major in the United States Intelligence Service, declares that such a defense line would be well protected on its right flank if the Gulf of Bothnia, blocked at its southern end by the strategic Aland Islands and by the mine fields strewn on either side of the islands by Finland and Sweden, remained securely in Finno-Swedish control.

Difficult Terrain for Invader

British control of the sea would render the northern flank secure, he added.

Heavy glaciated terrain, familiarity with the terrain, rail connections from the southern end of this battle front to supply bases in Norwegian ports, and control of the Arctic Highway running along the rear of the supposed battle front all the way from the rail end at Rovaniemi to the Arctic Ocean at Petsamo, would give the defenders an enormous advantage.

Regarding Central Europe, Professor Johnson concludes that Germany as a nation effectively besieged despite its pact with Russia and the presence of neutral neighbors on its border, and must in the end succomb to the besieging powers.

The most interesting section of the German frontier from the Allied viewpoint is on the southeast border, where open Hungarian plains provide a possible path to southern and Central Germany, he goes on.

Allied armies could pass westward through the narrow Vienna gateway into the upper Danube valley and southern Germany, northwestward through the Brunn gateway into the plain of western Czechoslovakia into either central or eastern Germany without being hampered by topographical barriers.

Seizure of Oil Lines

Speculating on the possibility that a fighting front might be thrown up in the Caucasus regions, Professor Johnson sees the most effective Allied action as the seizure of Russia's oil pipelines between Baku and Batum, depriving Russia of three fourths of its oil resources.

Just south of the high Caucasus range, Russia has two pipelines running from the Caspian to the Black Sea, one carrying kerosene, and the other naphtha. A railway running parallel to the pipelines is used to ship crude oil.

Despite rather formidable topographical obstacles, the Allied armies could effectively cut off these lines, and then by stationing a few armies in strategic passes in the Caucasus mountains remain comparatively impervious to attacks from Russia on the north, according to Professor Johnson.

The position of Russia and Germany is likewise dominated in large measure by natural barriers, or the lack of them, and Professor Johnson states that a level plain running along the northern edge of Central Europe provides a geographically unobstructed pathway from Germany straight to the interior of Russia.

Thus it is understandable, he explains, why Russia is hastily building artificial fortifications along its new western frontier in Poland and at the same time seeking to gain control of the Baltic through the military occupation of Finland and the smaller Baltic states.

Paris Fails to Renew Russian Trade Pact

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 8

The commercial accord with Russia which provided preferential tariff treatment for a variety of Russian products will not be renewed upon its expiration March 15. Importers were notified to this effect today.

They were advised that thereafter all Soviet imports will be subject to regular tariff treatment except petroleum products given special tariff consideration under a separate commercial accord.

Cotton Men Accused Of Violating AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Warrants were served on eight Cleveland county cotton growers, charging them with conspiracy to violate Section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 by defrauding the Government of the penalty due on cotton produced in excess of their marketing quota.

Federal agents from Washington were in Lincolnshire conferring with W. M. Nicholson, Assistant District Attorney for western North Carolina, who ordered the arrests made. United States Marshal McPoston served the papers and the men were required to give bonds of $500 each.

...OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST AND ADVANTAGE TO MANY FAMILIES

CASTLE VILLAGE—RIVERSIDE DRIVE—182nd to 186th STREET—new fireproof apartments of 2 to 5 rooms

IF you would like to move to Castle Village you may do so at once... regardless of your present lease

LAST OCTOBER a large number of families moved to Castle Village, the newly completed and unique community of modern fireproof apartments built by Dr. Charles V. Paterno in a private park fronting a fifth of a mile on a cliff above the Hudson.

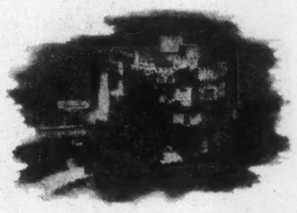
This site, the most dramatic in Manhattan, commands a breath-taking panorama of the River and Palisades.

About three quarters of apartments in Castle Village are occupied, and this despite the delay of completion of two units until after the close of the 1939 renting season.

Apartments still available are the same in kind and equal in value to those already rented. They range from 2 to 5 rooms, with 1 or 2 baths. They rent for $67.00 to $150.00 a month, *including gas and electricity.* Garage accommodations *on the premises* cost $12.50 and $15.00 a month.

Castle Village windows are absolutely unobstructed, planned to face the sun as well as command a magnificent view of the Hudson and Palisades.

If you have a lease on your present apartment and wish to move to Castle Village you may do so at once, or at your convenience, and without loss. Dr. Paterno will arrange to pay all rent due on your present apartment throughout the unexpired term of your lease, providing it does not extend beyond next September and that your present rental is no higher than that of the apartment you select at Castle Village.



Dr. Paterno's residence "The Castle" formerly on this site

If you take advantage of this remarkable offer you pay only the scheduled rental of the apartment you select—no more.

Castle Village apartments are splendidly planned... and perfectly finished with modern, styled equipment.

You are invited to visit Castle Village, to inspect available apartments and a group of furnished exhibition apartments which reveal how these large, well-arranged rooms, with windows commanding a view of all outdoors, capture the charm of the best American home tradition.

No other Manhattan apartments offer such a vista, so large an area devoted to gardens, and a large cleverly concealed ramp garage for the exclusive use of tenants.

If you cannot call in the near future we suggest you telephone or write for an illustrated booklet.

By all means investigate Castle Village before you make any decision about moving. Remember, your present lease is not an obstacle *if you move to Castle Village.*

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Lehman Budget Amendments Voted Down in N. Y. Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7—The Republican-controlled assembly today voted down Democratic amendments to the 1940-41 budget bill suggested by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The vote in each case was 79 to 66, four New York City Assemblymen voting with the Democrats on one of the proposals, which cuts $3,000,000 from State aid for education.

The members who voted with the democrats are Joseph Boccia and Oscar Garcia-Rivera, American Labor Party; Robert Crews, Brooklyn Republican, and Meyer Goldberg, Manhattan Republican. This will cost New York City $1,000,000.

In quick succession the Assembly and the Senate then passed the budget bill.

Branding the Republican party's "economy" budget plan as the "sponsor of a deliberate attempt to provide for an unbalanced budget," Minority Leader Irwin Steingut, of Brooklyn, opening the debate, declared the Republican estimates of revenue were the product of "wishful thinking."

"The deceptive attempt of the Republican Party in a campaign year to convey the impression that its action is saving the taxpayers $15,000,000 has been nipped in the bud," he declared. "The only saving the action of the Republican Party has accomplished is the sum of $2,625,000. The other purported savings are a sham.

"The brainstorm of the geniuses in the Republican Party provides for appropriations of more than $10,000,000 in excess of revenue and leaves the budget unbalanced in that amount. This is a fine commentary on the political party of so-called economy and sound finance."

Mr. Steingut said the attempt to release a few Republican members from the City of New York from voting on the cut in State aid for education, since there are sufficient votes to pass it, "will not fool the people of the State and especially the people of the City of New York.

He challenged the majority party to drop its "sham revenue" plan and accept Governor Lehman's recommendation for a $10,000,000 cut in highway and capital outlay appropriations.

"Does the Republican Party think that it is better to appropriate money for roads than it is to give the children a fair and decent education?" he asked.

New Union Peace Bid Marks Start of Labor Board Fight

Continued from Page 1

welfare of the American labor movement would needlessly prolong the present civil war. The American Federation of Labor stands ready to continue negotiations through its committee created at the request of the President."

Basic Peace Problem

The basic peace problem Mr. Green wrote is that of joining opposing unions in the same jurisdiction. He asserted "the basis for planning is necessarily union books or certified records showing the number of dues-paying members." The same basis, he declared, is essential "for any delegate conference to function." He added that "negotiations on any other basis would be fruitless."

Meanwhile, today a hot though informal debate sprang up over the recommendations of the one Democrat and two Republicans composing the majority of the so-called Smith Committee which has just brought in a preliminary report proposing separation of judicial from prosecuting functions within the Labor Board. The majority recommendations brought a hot minority report from two New Deal members of the committee.

Chairman Howard W. Smith (D), of Virginia, called on the House Labor Committee today to give "speedy consideration" to the 17 major proposals. He also sent to all members of the House a copy of his statement outlining the amendments, in a drive to enlist wide support. Writing to Representative Mary Norton (D.), of New Jersey, Chairman of the regular House Labor Committee, he said:

"I hope that your Committee can give speedy consideration, and I wish at this time to offer my services in co-operating with your Committee to the end that appropriate amendments may be reported to the floor of the House at an early date so that legislation may be obtained at the present session."

Mr. Smith's letter to other members of the House indicated he would carry on a vigorous fight for his amendments. He said in part:

"We have endeavored in the amendments to preserve the fundamental rights of labor as we conceive them to have been designed by the Act, but we have tried to suggest corrective amendments to take care of many of the complaints that have been lodged against its administration. We very much hope that the amendments we have proposed will meet with your approval and that we may have your co-operation and assistance in bringing about the corrective legislation which we believe to be very essential."

Washington to Pass On Census Refusals

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Census Bureau ordered all census employees throughout the country yesterday to consult the Washington office before prosecuting anyone for failing to answer census questions.

The Bureau, which is in the midst of a Congressional controversy over its questionnaire for the coming census, ordered the dropping of criminal charges against a Kenosha, Wis., cobbler who was accused of failing to answer queries in a business census.

William Lane Austin, Census Director, said that during his 40 years as a census employee, he knew of no one who was sent to jail for refusing to answer questions. He added that he believed all citizens would answer if the purpose were explained courteously.

He said the Milwaukee case was a "serious tactical error."

Mississippi Bill Purges Teaching

JACKSON, Miss., March 8 (AP)—Boos that greeted President Roosevelt when he addressed the National Youth Congress in Washington recently reverberated in Mississippi yesterday with Senate passage of a bill to bar atheists and "un-Americans" from State teaching jobs.

Senator W. A. Winter, author of the measure, said that "the Congress' recent discourtesy to the President is evidence that there is bad teaching somewhere."

His measure would prevent the appointment of any person advocating forceful overthrow of the Government and Constitution of State and Nation, and would invalidate appointments and contracts in cases where radicalism was proved after they had been made.

Ban Put on 'Wise Cracks' By New York Police Head

NEW YORK (AP)—There will be no sarcastic cracks (where ya think you're goin'—to a fire?) from New York policemen, if Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine has anything to do about it.

"There is no place in the department for the sarcastic and wisecracking policeman," he told a group of 150 patrolmen. And, he added: "a kind word of admonition may be many times more effective than a summons."

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Despite Smoke and Gown of Gray, She's Quite a Ship

Wide World; McLaughlin Aerial Surveys; © International

Queen Elizabeth, Largest Liner Ever Built, Ends History's Most Daring Maiden Trip

(1) British superliner off Long Island toward close of secret dash; (2) at anchor in New York Harbor waiting a tide to move on to pier in North River; (3) he brought her over, Capt. J. C. Townley; (4) the Stars and Stripes wave a greeting to the ruler of the seas; (5) "Hello, New York," waves William Woolatt, Chief Officer of the Queen Elizabeth; a real job for New York tugs again as they push and chug the big ship into its pier alongside its sister ship, the Queen Mary; (6) crewmen wave from the forward deck.

Another Regal Exile of Sea, Queen of Them All, in Berth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—A fourth and larger ship today holds ranking place in New York's row of regal maritime exiles—Britain's luxury liner Queen Elizabeth, which appeared suddenly yesterday, after a secret dash across the Atlantic. The Queen Mary, the Normandie, the Mauretania, all one time mistresses of the seas, are berthed nearby—ladies - in - waiting, in sanctuary for the duration of the war.

The vessel, Britain's greatest luxury steamship and the largest liner in the world, is today tied up at Pier 90, North River, here and, in the words of a Cunard-White Star Line spokesman, is "in moth balls" and will need no great amount of preparation for her storage.

The Queen Elizabeth, painted a shadowy gray, which made her, in the distance, appear one with the sea, arrived here March 7 after a secret and adventurous dash from Clydeside, Scotland. The purpose in bringing her to New York was to remove the great steamship from the menace of Nazis air raiders, for which she would have been an easy target, bulking big at the John Brown shipyards near Glasgow.

Nearly Complete

The vessel is nearly complete and requires only some work on her passenger quarters and furnishings, it was added.

Antimine Cables

When the new queen of the seas arrived here numerous electric cables strung along her 1,030-foot sides could be seen, swung from metal brackets just below the overhang of her upper decks. The apparatus was designed to resist the magnetic mines the Germans have been using with such effectiveness against British shipping. No spectators were allowed aboard the new vessel to inspect the apparatus.

The device is, however, understood to consist of cables, insulated from the body of the vessel and charged with electricity which sets up a field of electric force offsetting the magnetic power of the steel hull, which starts the mechanism of the magnetic, or galvanic, mine. The Cunard-White Star Line said the new device would be installed on all new vessels and many old ones.

In an interview with the press after he debarked from the Queen Elizabeth, Capt. John C. Townley admitted that the mechanism was an antimine device worked by a single switch and kept in operation from the time the vessel steamed from Greenock, Scotland, until she arrived here. He would not vouch for its efficacy, on the maiden voyage, explaining that an explosion was the only indication of the presence of a mine.

"Excellent" and "Good"

Captain Townley was wary and monosyllabic in his answers to newspapermen's queries. Asked to describe his epic dash, he laconically replied, "It was a lovely voyage." William Sutcliffe, his chief engineer, stood by his side during the interview and occasionally answered questions that related to his department.

The Queen Elizabeth's Captain voiced pride in the vessel when asked about her performance. "Excellent," he replied, and then, reconsidering his statement, he cautiously softened this to "very good."

He revealed that the Queen Elizabeth had left Greenock at 8 a. m. March 2, taking five days and nine hours for the trans-Atlantic voyage.

Averaged 24½ Knots

At this point Mr. Sutcliffe, explaining that the motors of the new craft had not been broken in, interpolated that the vessel had averaged a speed of 24½ knots and predicted that when the time comes for her to steam at top speed, "there is not the slightest doubt that she will be the fastest ship afloat."

Captain Townley said his crew of 378 men boarded the Queen Elizabeth ostensibly for a boat drill and added that even he did not know that the vessel was to go to New York, but on opening sealed orders at sea, he found that he was to cross the Atlantic. He added the vessel had been brought here to avoid the danger of German bombing planes and at the instigation of insurance underwriters.

Was Not Armed

"The ship was brought here for safety," he declared, indicating the decision had been made by the Cunard-White Star Line rather than by the British Government.

The new queen of the seas did not sight any submarines nor, in fact, any other vessel, Captain Townley continued, asserting that she did not carry guns or armament of any kind. She did, however, have compact steel shelter houses, or sea-going pill-boxes, on the wings of her bridge and on the after bridge in order to permit officers to stand in them and direct maneuvers of the vessel if attacked by machine-gun or small shellfire.

The Queen Elizabeth will remain here for the duration of the war, Captain Townley said, expressing the hope, however, that he would be able to return to England before then.

Guarded by Craft

The Queen Elizabeth was accompanied from the Lower Harbor to her pier on the North River by three Harbor police boats, two Coast Guard cutters, and a 75-foot Coast Guard picket boat which remained off the end of the pier until late last night. A permanent guard of one or two vessels will be maintained near the Queen Elizabeth, it was learned today.

The police guard maintained along the waterfront in the vicinity of the new vessel's pier was augmented last night by extra details to keep crowds away and to maintain even traffic on the elevated highway until the novelty of the huge craft has worn off.

'Good Work, Jack'

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—"Jack's done a good job."

That was the smiling comment of Mrs. J. C. Townley, wife of the commander of the liner Queen Elizabeth, upon being informed last night that her husband had berthed the biggest vessel safely in New York.

"But then sailors are expected to do a good job . . . and their wives don't talk about what their husbands are going to do," she added.

"I've sent him a cable: 'Good work, Jack.' If he stays some time in New York I'd like to join him there, but I suppose I'll just have to go on keeping the garden nice for him when he gets back."

Mrs. Townley met Britain's ace merchantship captain in the last war when she was a nurse going out east on the troopship Aquitania. Captain Townley then was a staff captain on the ship.

She's never sailed with her husband; has yet to cross the Atlantic.

Bluff Helped Out

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—A bluff helped the world's largest ship, the Queen Elizabeth, to slip across the Atlantic to New York, it was disclosed today.

While the ship was under construction at Clydebank, a dry dock was prepared at Southampton, and the hundreds of persons who saw it daily were encouraged to believe that the Queen Elizabeth would be taken there. Instead, she dashed directly across the Atlantic.

An engineer, describing the only trials she had, said they were made in a basin only a little longer than the ship, one propeller being driven forward and the other astern, so that the 85,000-ton liner scarcely moved.

Others Present

NEW YORK (AP)—The statistical comparison of the three greatest ocean liners taking refuge in New York Harbor:

Queen Elizabeth—85,000 tons, 1,030 feet long, 118 feet wide; cost, $28,750,000; still incomplete.

Normandie—83,423 tons, 981 feet long, 117 feet wide; cost, $60,000,000; completed 1935.

Queen Mary—81,235 tons, 975 feet long, 118 feet wide; cost, $25,000,000; completed 1936.

The Queen Mary holds the transatlantic record of 3 days, 21 hours, 48 minutes; average, 30.99 knots.

White Pupils Go to Indian Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—On several Indian reservations in the Middle West where once a few stray Indian children wandered into a school primarily for white children, now it is the whites who are seeking to have their children enrolled in near-by Indian schools.

In many Mid-West towns the whites are finding it financially difficult to maintain the proper standard in their schools, if indeed they can keep them going, and they have partially solved the problem by having their children attend Indian schools, if there are any in their vicinity.

At the school at Macy, Nebraska, there were about as many whites as Omaha in the classes. And when it was time for the noon day meal, that appetizing lunch included sliced cheese put on top of two pieces of buttered bread, creamed peas in a bowl with plenty of butter, a huge mug of cocoa and an orange. After that good meal it was not surprising to learn that some mothers both whites and Indians wanted their children to attend this particular school though they sometimes had to walk a couple of miles or more.

Then at the Oglala High School on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota, there were a few white boys and girls in the graduating class. They lived near this Indian Day and Boarding School and were glad to enjoy the academic and trade facilities the school offered. What is more, both by the Omaha at Macy and the Sioux at Pine Ridge, the white pupils were made to feel at home.

Centenary of 1840 Railroad Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—This year marks the centenary of the completion in North Carolina of the longest railroad in the world at that time. The road ran from Wilmington to Weldon and was 161½ miles long.

To commemorate the building of this railroad the North Carolina Historical Commission in cooperation with the State Highway and Public Works Commission is erecting a marker at the Wilmington terminus. It is one of a series of six recently approved by the executive committee on Historical Markers, as announced by Dr. C. C. Crittenden, chairman of the Committee and Secretary of the Commission.

Research for the marker program is done by Miss Marybelle Delamar of the staff of the Historical Commission, but all inscriptions are written by a group of leading historians from Wake Forest College, State College, Duke University, Davidson College and the University of North Carolina.

Canada's Scouting Gains

OTTAWA—Membership of Boy Scouts in Canada has increased from 14,477 in 1914 to 102,873 in 1939.

Britain Votes Secret Funds For Air Force

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—A token appropriation of £100, which hides the secret of whatever amount has been granted for expansion of the Royal Air Force, was approved in the House of Commons without a record vote last night.

The appropriation followed the statement by Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister For Air, summarizing the activity of Britain's Air Force and claiming that the Allies are now outbuilding Germany.

The Air Minister in answer to questions over pleas to turn over coastal defense planes to the Navy, declared that "the Admiralty is making no such suggestions."

"The Admiralty and R. A. F. have been endeavoring to conduct this war not by fighting one another but by fighting the enemy," he added.

"I think I can say for Mr. Winston Churchill that he doesn't, nor do I, want to be involved in a controversy of this kind."

Meanwhile, Sir Roger Keyes, Admiral of the Fleet, found in the situation a fortification of his contention that His Majesty's Navy should control its own Air Force, independent of the Air Ministry.

"It has been 300 years since we suffered such indignities as we have suffered in the last few months," the Admiral declared in a speech last night.

Thus he renewed the agitation for a partition of the R. A. F. which Sir Kingsley sought to quiet in the Commons.

Sir Kingsley won a point against Army control Jan. 9 when the Cabinet announced that R. A. F. units in France would be unified under Air Marshal A. S. Barratt rather than under Army command. Air Marshal Barratt, however, must consult with General Viscount Gort, Commander of the Field Forces.

There have been reports that Mr. Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, wants the R. A. F. coastal patrol placed under Admiralty rule.

This force, assigned to ward off German raiders, acts in liaison with the Navy, but opposes any closer union, preferring its own commander, Sir Frederick Bowhill.

American Ships' Transfer OK'd

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Maritime Commission yesterday authorized transfer to foreign registry of two American ships, and received applications asking permission to transfer three others.

It authorized the coastwise Transportation Corporation, Boston, to sell the Transportation, 4,015 gross tons, with transfer to Yugoslavian registry, and Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., of New Orleans, to sell the Almeria Lykes, 2,635 gross tons, to Italian Associates, of Trieste, Italy, with transfer to Italian registry.

Edwin Markham

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Edwin Markham, who passed on here last night, was a distinguished poet, author of "The Man With the Hoe," and one of the most colorful literary figures of his time.

The painting of the same name by Jean Francois Millet served as the poet's inspiration for "The Man With the Hoe." It was written a stanza a day in 1886, and held for 13 years before it was sold to the editor of a San Francisco newspaper for $40.

Its success was immediate and it quickly became one of the best-loved poems of the people. Widely reprinted it has been translated into 40 languages and, it is said, enriched the author by more than $250,000. Recently the poet remarked that he hoped to see written the greatest poem of all time.

"That," he said, "would be five or six stanzas which would disperse the armies of the world. If I had the time, the youth, the strength to write one great poem, it would be against war. If I could have one wish fulfilled, it would be for a poem that would expose the mockery, the futility, the sterility of war in such a way as to warn every man who loves the world and humanity to watch vigilantly against war."

Despite the fame and fortune which "The Man With the Hoe" bestowed upon him, the poet often observed that his best lines concluded his poem, "Lincoln the Man of the People":

And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

In 1897 Mr. Markham wrote "The Social Conscience" as a baccalaureate sermon for Stanford University. Two years later he definitely turned to literature with the recognition that came to him through his great poem. That was followed by a series of magazine articles entitled, "The Hoe-Man in the Making," covering the whole problem of child labor. These later were published in book form as "The Children in Bondage."

Others of his volumes included: "The Man With the Hoe and Other Poems"; "The Shoe of Happiness and Other Poems"; "California, the Wonderful"; and "Gates of Paradise."

Mr. Markham spent 12 years in selecting and editing "Remarkable Pages from Thomas Lake Harris." He also edited "Foundation Stones of Success." the fourth edition of which was published in 1925. Two years later he completed the editing of "The Book of Poetry," ten volumes covering 600 years of American and European poetry.

Ring From Skies Led to Pot of Gold

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 8 (AP)—A signet ring fell from an airplane last April and hit Mrs. Anna W. Briggs of Sacramento on the head. Mrs. Briggs believes now it was the best thing that ever happened to her.

Mrs. Briggs found the owner of the ring, returned it and received $725 reward. The story went 'round the world and this week Mrs. Briggs received a letter from Germany.

An uncle of hers passed on two years ago, the letter said, and the German Government had been trying to locate her to tell her he left her $198,000 in American money.

Mrs. Briggs said that German taxes already had been deducted and she could get the money out all right. But she expressed the thought "there might be some red tape on this end."

Landing Operations End Navy's Caribbean Work

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 8 (AP)—Combined maneuvers by the United States Navy's Atlantic squadron and the fleet marine force ended yesterday with landing operations.

Exercises brought to a close a two months' training period in the Caribbean, the first held in the waters since the establishment of the Tenth Naval (Eastern Caribbean) District and establishment of the Army's Puerto Rican Department to strengthen defenses commanding the approach to the Panama Canal.

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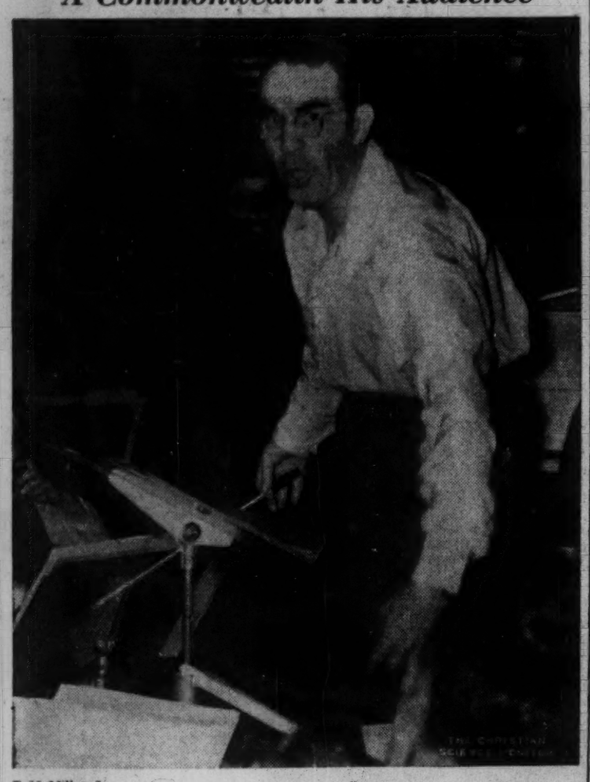

E. M. Miller, Jr.

Fabien Sevitzky
Conductor, Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra

Paths Struck Out Over State By Indianapolis Orchestra

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Last of 30 Articles

By James Q. Thrasher
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

To the list of American cities supporting symphony orchestras Indianapolis was added only two years ago, when the first salaried body of professional musicians took on organization. This belated entrance merits some explanation on behalf of a City once referred to, and with some justification, as "the Boston of the Middle West."

It cannot be said that Indianapolis remained a rude and uncultured city while, between 1881 and 1918, five symphony orchestras were established within a radius of approximately 300 miles. Music existed here, but the City was absorbed in the Hoosier occupations of literature and politics. In the period when the orchestras of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Cleveland were being formed, Indianapolis was sending Harrison, Fairbanks, Beveridge, and Marshall to Washington. It was following with admiring interest the careers of such men as Riley, Tarkington, George Ade, Meredith Nicholson, and Kin Hubbard.

The lump sum of these men's works was as uncompromisingly Yankee as the civic atmosphere they breathed. There still remains in the Hoosier capital a proud insularity which long resisted the exotic encroachment of music. When finally the whole Nation's increasing musical maturity made itself felt, this insularity translated itself into a loyal determination to make of the present orchestra the civic ornament that it has become.

To be sure, Indianapolis had boasted music of sorts, and sometimes of good sorts, since the fifties. The German immigrants who began arriving in that decade included in their number an inevitable sprinkling of music lovers; and the choral activity which they fostered brought considerable fame to the City with the passing years. With the turn of the century, interest in the choral festivals waned. But one of the immigrants' singing societies still exists in the Indianapolis Maennerchor, now in its eighty-fifth season.

It took the Chicago fire to stir the town's orchestral consciousness. A group of 35 or 40 players was recruited from the German colony to give a benefit concert, and it remained for a time under Bernard Vogt's direction as the Indianapolis Philharmonic Orchestra. Its aims were modest; von Suppe, Waldteufel and the Strausses formed the backbone of its repertory. But sour notes and public apathy brought on a swift demise.

Conductor-Supported Group

Indianapolis really awakened to music in the decade of its May Festivals, which began in 1889. Built around a civic chorus, the Festivals brought the City acquaintance with some of the great artists of that day, and with symphony orchestras as well. The Theodore Thomas Orchestra and the Cincinnati Symphony, under Van Der Stuecken, were heard in the course of these spring series, augmented by local musicians.

It was during this decade that the first Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra was formed. Karl Schneider was its founder; and despite the easy quip about "singers and musicians," be it known that both he and his successor, Alexander Ernestinoff, were vocal teachers. Both, too, were able men of sound European training. The latter, in fact, had been a Rubinstein pupil, and is credited with having conducted the first performance of "Rienzi" in America.

Mr. Schneider introduced his audiences to the standard orchestral masterpieces, taught them concert etiquette, even got them to a point where they could view a "maestro" in white kid gloves without a snicker. Besides being a thorough musician, Mr. Schneider was his own "angel," supporting the orchestra through the nineties largely out of his own pocket. Yet he and Mr. Ernestinoff could do little except help the City through its musical adolescence. The war years and their consequent prosperity were to follow before another attempt.

Co-operative Method Tried

When sound film banished the theater orchestra as well as the silent motion picture, it caused an acute situation in Indianapolis, as elsewhere. Nearly 100 musicians found themselves deprived of their principal means of livelihood. It was then that Ferdinand Schaefer stepped into the breach, and the present Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra was established. Mr. Schaefer threw his talent, money and enthusiasm into the new task. From a hesitant beginning in 1929-1930, he nurtured his players through lean, co-operative years, until he was succeeded by Fabien Sevitzky in 1937.

Mr. Schaefer waited many patient years before his cherished dream of a symphony orchestra became a reality. In Germany, he had been among the first violins of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra. He had known, as composers, interpreters and men, such artists as Brahms, Raff, Richter, von Bülow, Siegfried Wagner, Strauss and Mahler. During his long service as an Indianapolis violin teacher, his adopted city may have forgotten these things. But Ferdinand Schaefer had not. His experience and memories fed his unflagging zeal which, through eight seasons, united the orchestra in the face of manifold discouragements.

Modernized

Today, Mr. Schaefer still makes his annual appearance as guest conductor at a pair of subscription concerts, and proudly holds the title of "founder and conductor emeritus."

As guest conductor in November, 1936, Fabien Sevitzky set in motion the activity which quickly re-formed the Indiana State Symphony Society's organization into one of professional, large-scale proportions. The same qualities which assured him his position here after one performance have marked Mr. Sevitzky's accomplishments as permanent conductor. An indefatigable organizer, an able and zealous drillmaster, a penetrating interpreter, he has worked acknowledged wonders with a group of young and comparatively low-salaried musicians.

The State Symphony Society was formed in the Spring of 1931, and has continued since as the Orchestra's executive body. Its scope is as broad as the name implies; and since the advent of Franklin Miner as Orchestra Manager in 1937, the Society has done a great service, maintaining a committee in each principal town and city. Last year classes were formed in 901 schools, representing all of the State's 92 counties, to listen to the Orchestra's network broadcast series on Wednesday afternoons. More than 15,000 Indiana children attended concerts in the subscription, popular, public school, or children's series. In two seasons, Mr. Sevitzky and the Orchestra have played to more than 120,000 Indiana residents. This year, their subscription audiences will include citizens of some 70 communities outside of Indianapolis.

Gain in Timber Exports

OTTAWA—Exports of planks and boards from Canada during the first 11 months of 1939 amounted to 1,963,000,000 feet, a gain of 30 per cent over the same period of 1938.

Mexico Gets New Plan For Oil Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 8—Renewed hopes for a settlement with foreign oil companies for expropriated properties were brought to the Capital by Dr. Castillo Najera, Ambassador to Washington, on his return here.

Dr. Castillo Najera submitted to President Cardenas the latest draft of a proposed agreement with Sinclair Oil interests for payment on holdings valued at $6,000,000. Early signature by President Cardenas is expected.

Triple significance is seen in the terms:

1. A possible break in the hitherto solid front of foreign oil firms.

2. A means of countering the international boycott through opening new markets for Mexican oil.

3. Sinclair's acceptance of the indemnity principle which has been denied by other United States and British companies.

Details of the negotiations have not been disclosed, but reputedly involve payment of compensation to Sinclair and a long term contract for purchase and distribution of Mexican oil.

Dr. Castillo Najera's assertion that the American State Department has not and will not intervene in the controversy is not accepted by the major companies which are still depending on diplomatic representations to defend their interests.

Others Claim Difference

They point out that their position is different from Sinclair's, since Sinclair has limited investments in Latin America whereas Standard and Dutch-Shell have millions invested in Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia. Sinclair holdings here are limited to a 10,000-barrel refinery at Tampico and productions of 6,000 barrels a day at Poza Rica, 2,500 barrels at Panuco, and 1,500 barrels at the Golden Lane fields.

The total refining capacity of the Mexican Republic is 137,000 barrels a day. Total production reached 105,000 barrels daily during December. A complete estimate of the Sinclair holdings in Latin America is not available here, but is gauged to be limited to small production in Venezuela and Colombia, as well as marketing outlets in Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, and perhaps other Latin American countries. In any case, the total is small compared with Standard and Dutch-Shell operations and holdings.

The chief significance of the Sinclair deal is probably its psychological effect in indicating a triumph of the Mexican Government by breaking the united front and obtaining new outlets. Other companies assert that their legal and moral positions are not affected. They indicate their stand will remain one of asking a return of the properties or control of management. The maintenance of this position is considered necessary for protection of their vast interests in other Latin American countries.

Early Signing Expected

Early signature of the Sinclair contract is expected here as it greatly relieves the economic pressure on the Government-managed industry. Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez revealed yesterday that the Government suffered a deficit of 22,000,000 pesos, or about $3,674,000, in the industry last year, but expects to be on a paying basis soon as a result of reorganizing the labor structure and opening of new markets.

President Cardenas is understood also to be eager for an agreement with Sinclair. Meanwhile, the Government has continued its policy of "no backward step" on the oil question.

Nothing has been allowed to interfere with the long-range program being carried out here for the development of the industry. This program looks far into the future and completely ignores any eventuality other than the Government's ownership and management of the industry.

It includes increased production, modernization and expansion of refineries, laying an extensive network of pipelines and the building up of a fleet of tankers to carry the oil to foreign markets. This program has been laid out since a few months after the expropriation and is gradually being developed.

First-Line Artists Exhibiting at Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The announcement of an exhibition of "Painting and Sculpture by a Professional Group of International Artists," at the Miami Beach Public Library and Art Center is of special interest to visitors and to residents of the Greater Miami area.

The five exhibitors are men of international reputation, cosmopolitan in background, having lived or studied in New York, Boston, Paris, Vienna, Budapest or Dusseldorf. Impressive is the total number of prizes and awards received by these artists in the important art centers of the United States and Europe. Several works in this show have received major awards.

The artists exhibiting are Henry Salem Hubbell, American portrait and landscape painter; Gustav Bohland, Czechoslovakian sculptor; Ralph Hamilton Humes, American sculptor; Jean Jacques Pfister, Swiss landscape and portrait painter; Louis Jambor, French Landscape, portrait and religious scene artist.

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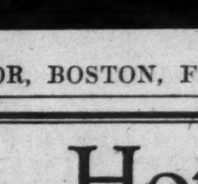

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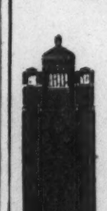

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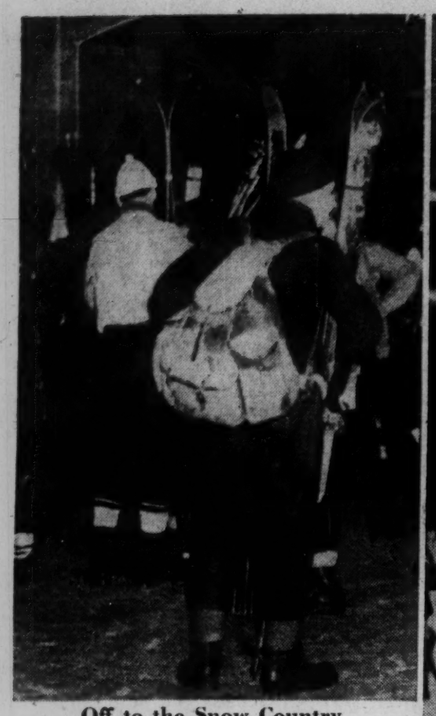
The Camera Joins Winter Sports Enthusiasts on a Snow Train



Off to the Snow Country

The snow trains continue to grow in popularity. This group of winter sports fans is heading for the snow-covered slopes.

A Little Music Adds to the Fun of the Trip

All Out for the Ski Slopes

This happens to be Lincoln, N. H. But similar scenes are enacted at countless towns in the winter sport belt when the snow train pulls in. Skiers, snowshoe enthusiasts, and tobogganers pile out of the train and into trucks and horse-drawn sleighs that will take them to the sports area. At the right: Time out for a snack while these two watch the fun.

Cross-Country 'Hike' on Skis

Not the least of the delights of skiing is cross-country running, particularly when snow conditions are at their best. An overnight crust is broken into "corn" snow by the sun's rays next day and the easy rhythm of the "passgang" makes skiing a pleasure.

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer; Eames

Toasted Marshmallows Top Off a Banquet in the Open

There's nothing like a day in the open devoted to winter sports to whet one's appetite and there's nothing like a meal cooked over an open fire amid the snow to satisfy that same appetite. Informality and companionship add greatly to the fun of the snow train party, and this group is topping off a "banquet" of grilled steaks and hot dogs by toasting a few marshmallows over the fire.

Over the Bumps

Skiing may be the most popular winter sport among snow train travelers but other outdoor activities have their followers. Snowshoe enthusiasts and skaters find plenty of opportunity to follow their favorite sports. And the toboggan slides always draw the crowds. These girls seem to be enjoying themselves as their toboggan flies over a bump on the slide.

We Slip Into the White House By the Back Door

For a Woman-to-Woman Chat on Menus, Linens, and Spring Cleaning With the White House Housekeeper

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Keeping house at the White House," said Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt in that modest matter-of-fact way which gives one the key to her competence, "is just like ordinary housekeeping, but on a larger scale." It is and it isn't, I discovered as we discussed the job.

Preparing accommodations for kings and queens, for example, seemed to me a little out of the ordinary run of the homekeeper's duties. Mrs. Nesbitt admitted that the entertaining of King George and Queen Elizabeth last summer required "doing some extra things, naturally," but she could not remember—that was, she explained, she could not "officially remember"—what those extra things were.

Her discretion I found most admirable. I realized how much more is demanded of the housekeeper at the Executive Mansion than a technical knowledge of preparing food, a skill in purchasing commodities, a way of managing cooks and parlormaids, and an ability to renovate furnishings. I realized what qualities of character had been necessary to promote a woman, formerly conducting the affairs of an unpretentious home along the Hudson, to a position of the highest responsibility of its kind in the United States.

Homelike Office

The room in which Mrs. Nesbitt and I sat talking was a homelike office suggestive of a harmonious merging of the domestic and the executive. The long fireplace, set with logs ready to be lighted, the burnished copper and brass urns and pitchers by the window, catching the light and diverting it in a myriad warm rays throughout the room, the bright-hued sofa and comfortable armchair, seemed entirely in keeping with the efficient-looking desk, the typewriter, and the filing cabinet in which a careful record of all menus is kept.

Housekeeping at the White House requires marked executive ability. It demands a thorough acquaintance with every branch of domestic service, a steady, reliable character, considerable imagination, dependable taste, and a generous amount of versatility and poise. The two last qualities are a sine qua non. If one has carefully worked out a menu for a party of thirty guests, and then, while the first arrivals are removing their wraps, one learns that twelve additional persons have just been invited, it is essential to keep one's equanimity. Sometimes, Mrs. Nesbitt told me, she knows three months in advance what the guest list will be. At other times she does not know guests are coming until a meal is about ready to be placed on the table.

Simplicity is the rule at the White House today, both for family meals and for the official banquets. French names of dishes seldom appear on the menu. State dinners, of course, conform to the standard of dignity expected of the President of the United States. But all unnecessary display is earnestly avoided. This has always been the rule in the Roosevelt household.

Here it may be noted that Mrs. Nesbitt was not, as it has been frequently declared, Mrs. Roosevelt's housekeeper at the Governor's mansion in Albany. When she came to Washington with the present occupants of the White House, it was the first time she had undertaken any official position. Up to that time she had been a private citizen. Obviously she had, however, shown her skill, for she had successfully managed a farm in Staatsburg and a women's exchange which she had established in Springfield, Massachusetts. She knew, she said, that Mrs. Roosevelt would "stand by" her and "back of her," which she has done.

"I know of no other woman who has such executive ability," she remarked. "She has a thorough knowledge of everything she does. There is nothing superficial about her. The tale that it is the President, instead of his wife, who examines and approves the daily menus is utterly false," declared Mrs. Nesbitt. "Mrs. Roosevelt, when at home, always attends to such things."

No Small Responsibility

It is no slight responsibility to see that the 70 rooms of the White House are kept immaculate, that both family and guests are comfortable, that food is purchased with economy, that linens, draperies, curtains and china are repaired or replaced, and meals arranged for a group of anywhere from two to a hundred-and-two. What, however, demands more extraordinary capacity on the part of the housekeeper is that form of entertainment which comes under the heading of official hospitality. Foreign embassies always have specific information concerning the racial or religious customs of their various countries' representatives, and this must be procured and acted upon.

Mrs. Nesbitt, for example, has discovered that Mohammedans do not drink alcoholic liquor. When Ras Desta Demtu, Abyssinian Ambassador and son-in-law of Haile Selassie, Emperor in Exile of Ethiopia, accepted an invitation to dine at the White House on July 2, 1933, the State Department responded to her inquiries with the information that Coptic Christians, and the visitor was a member of that sect, do not eat meat or butter or cheese or anything at all which is a product of animal food. Even ice cream is taboo! It took considerable study to develop a satisfactory menu. This was the result:

Melon
Saltines — Clam Cocktail — Stuffed Olives
Ripe Olives
Prime Filet of Bluefish
Grilled Tomatoes — Mexican Corn
Moulded Potatoes
Cucumber and Cress Salad
Potato Rolls — Beaten Biscuit
Pineapple Ice
Stuffed Dates — Ripe Figs
Coffee

The ice, of course, was a sherbet. There could be no use of butter in the preparation of any dish. Peanut oil was used for a special kind of bread, and olive oil for frying.

Being in constant daily touch with grocers and butchers is a responsibility Mrs. Nesbitt has delegated to members of her highly trained, trustworthy corps of workers. For instance, the kitchen staff can now run their own department to a large extent, as do the persons in charge of the various floors of the mansion. Mrs. Nesbitt's principle, she told me, is, "Put a person in charge. Leave that person in charge and hold that person responsible."

What Mrs. Nesbitt most enjoys about her work is that part of it which she calls "maintenance." This includes the replacement of worn-out furniture and furnishings, giving her thus an opportunity to enter into the decorative needs of housekeeping. New articles are necessarily limited to the Colonial style of the house, or the Renaissance furnishings of some of the interiors. Nothing is purchased for the State floor without the approval of the National Fine Arts Commission. For the second floor apartments, the family living quarters, Mrs. Roosevelt signifies her wishes. It is Mrs. Nesbitt's duty to make all the preparatory eliminations. After she has weeded out all the things which she knows will not be acceptable, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt then make their choice.

Alert to Improvements

While she does not permit salespeople to take too much of her time, she likes to see what they have to offer and is always alert to new developments in household equipment. In 1935 the White House kitchen was completely modernized, and the very newest of electric stoves, electric mixers, grinders, waffle irons, dish washers, refrigerators and so forth were installed.

In one respect the domestic staff of the Executive Mansion is more fortunate than the average housewife. For at the White House there is no hectic period of "spring cleaning." Rooms which are kept in perfect cleanliness daily, Mrs. Nesbitt intimated, need none of that agonizing springtime upheaval which, in the pre-vacuum, pre-air-conditioning days, created the opprobrium which still attaches to the term.

I asked Mrs. Nesbitt about a matter close to every housewife's heart—the care of linens, curtains and china at the White House. And she told me that worn curtains are cut and carefully mended, the good pieces being used for smaller windows, just as is done in the humbler home. All the banquet table linen, she said, is woven in Belfast, Ireland, especially for the White House, the pattern being a simple satin band. The official china now in use is of the Lenox pattern, an American product; and the original set was purchased when Woodrow Wilson was President. What is talked of as the "gold plate" is by no means the kind of thing many people imagine it to be. There is no such thing at the White House as individual gold dishes or service plates. There is a centerpiece, dating from Dolly Madison's time, which consists of a series of mirrors richly ornamented and put together. A number of gold fruit dishes and candelabra go with it. And there are knives and forks which are gold-plated. That is all.

Mrs. Nesbitt does not live at the White House, but has her own apartment outside. She is usually in her office from eight in the morning until six or later in the evening. Her menus are all planned the previous day, though changes sometimes have to be made later. In the morning she receives calls from her varied personnel and from tradespeople, and has her consultation with Mrs. Roosevelt. She looks after her correspondence in the afternoon and sometimes goes on a shopping tour.

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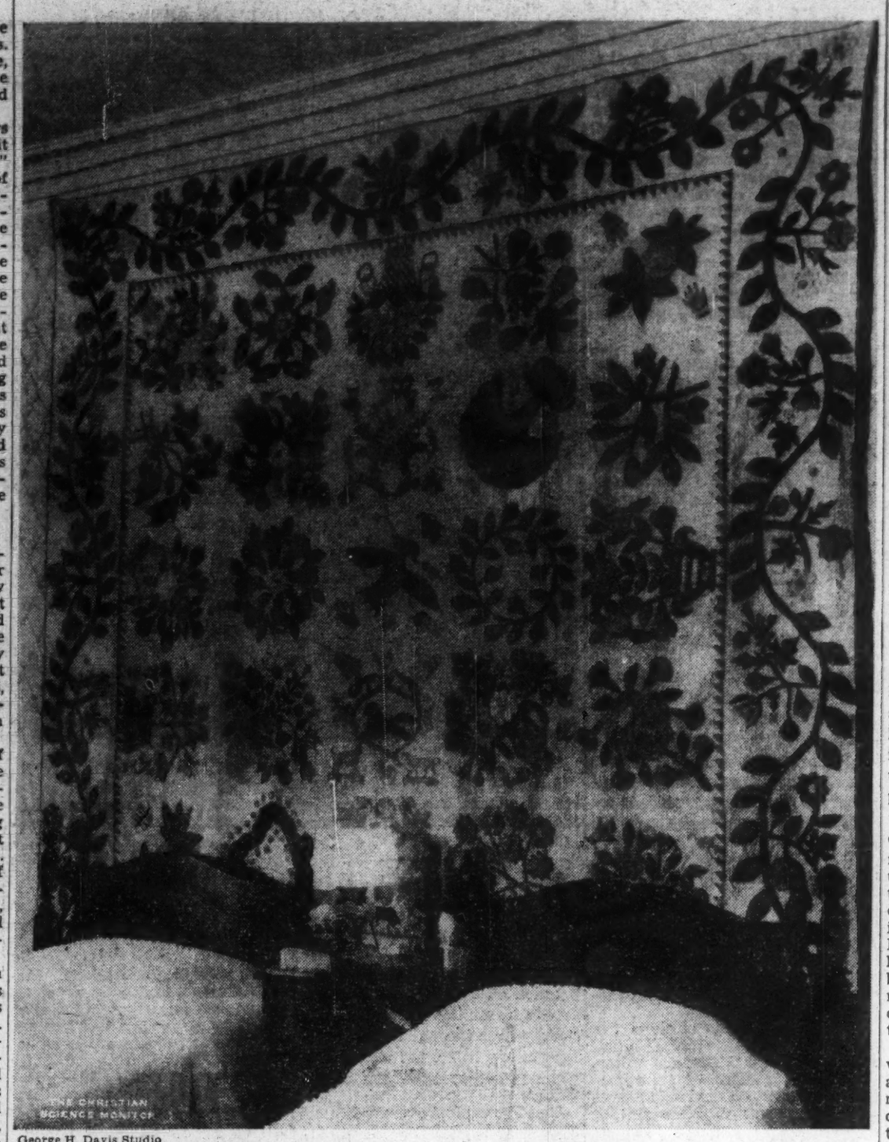

George H. Davis Studio

Made more than a century ago by an ingenious needleworker, this unique old coverlet has served succeeding generations both as a bedspread and as a nursery floor rug. The passing years have mellowed the colors of the old calico prints and other cottons used to compose the designs, and today, with worn stitchery renewed and a reinforcement of stout tapes, it fits into the modern decorative scheme as a wall hanging. As a sampler of patchwork technique it is of unusual interest and many of the patterns on the 18-inch blocks, of which it is composed, suggest European influence.

It's Fun to Copy an Old Patchwork Coverlet As Lovely as This One

By Christine Ferry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fortunate possessors of heirloom coverlets are finding many uses for them in modern homes. And so popular has this quaint old needlecraft become for decorative purposes, that those not so fortunate as to have inherited such a coverlet from some Great-Aunt Sally are engaged in reproducing the old patchwork. These lovely pieces will be the heirlooms of tomorrow. Nothing is quite so suitable for use on pine and maple beds. And, strangely enough, even the most primitive and crudely colorful patchwork looks equally well with bleached woods in modern settings.

As most of the older coverlets are square, they look rather better on footed beds. For they are usually not long enough to allow for a foot drop and at the same time fold over the pillow. On the old high four-posters they are generally used with gathered valances of plain white material hanging to the floor beneath the frame. And many of the older ones, measuring some three yards square, are amply large to cover twin beds when the beds are pushed close together. Modern quilt makers will naturally plan a coverlet to suit the beds being made today.

Wonderful Colors

While it is impossible to duplicate many of the delightful old tints, particularly the greens, there actually is a wide variety of colors obtainable, and we of today are fortunate in having wonderful tones from which to choose in composing our nosegay arrangements. For backgrounds we have both unbleached sheeting and the white and eggshell percales—the latter material being a little easier to handle when elaborate quilting is to be done. And we are also favored in being able to purchase cotton wadding in sheets exactly the right size for both single and double bed coverlets. This convenience was unknown to our grandmothers.

Patchwork and quilting patterns are easily obtainable today. However, it is not difficult for the ingenious worker to compose her own designs. Wreath effects are as easy as can be to plan. And if one has a sense of balance, the tree and flowerpot designs also are simple to draft. Motifs can be shaped with the scissors, and it is quite amusing to try out different floral arrangements with bits of colored kindergarten paper.

Many of the old coverlets are elaborately quilted and decorated with surface stitchery. But seldom is seen a more exuberant example of the quilt maker's art than the old-timer illustrated here, which is now in use as a wall hanging. In this instance not only is the background elaborately quilted with meticulous detail, but all the patches are stuffed so that they stand in relief against the background. To secure naturalistic effects, two and three patches are in some instances superimposed one upon another, after which all are embroidered with lines of chain stitch and outlined to simulate veins and petals, a thread approximating the size of two or three strands of embroidery floss being used.

Elaborate Stitchery

Then, as if all this were not sufficient detail, leaves and stems, as well as some of the floral motifs, are edged with tiny single stitches worked from the edge of the patch onto the background, slanting a little upward and outward and spaced at quarter inch intervals. About four threads of stranded cotton floss would approximate the weight of the soft old woolen yarn used on this heirloom coverlet. To add still further to the decorative effect, instead of being done in one color the original stitchery is in shades of green, tan, blue and brown—utilizing perhaps just odds and ends of thread which the worker may have had on hand, but obtaining most effective results.

It is possible to date this old coverlet quite accurately. The American flag on one of the blocks bears but 20 stars, and history tells us that there was but a short period of about six months in the early 1820's when there were only 20 states in the Union.

The coverlet is composed of 18-inch blocks; and in only one instance is a design repeated. Several patterns, like the wreath effects, the nosegays, and the horns-of-plenty, are typical of current favorites and therefore interest us most for use as present-day decoration. However, some of the primitive, loose-flower arrangements are also usable.

Stuffing Is Effective

This fine old coverlet is brimful of suggestions, in technique as well as designs, for modern quilt makers. Instead of merely felling down bits of appliqué and quilting around them, as is customarily done today, why not stuff the patches from the back with bits of cotton, to throw them into relief against the background, and then quilt them with chain and outline embroidery stitches?

If you think this too much work for a coverlet, do make up some cushion tops in this manner. They will provide decorative spots of color for a game room, verandah, or country house living room. Another suggestion for cushion tops is to use linens instead of cottons for your working material, felling down the patches without padding, then marking leaves and flower petals with the lines of embroidery and feathering the edges with the single stitch ornamentation used on the coverlet.

Fine gingham is perhaps the best of all materials for appliqué patchwork, as it has sufficient body to hold its shape without fraying, yet is soft enough to permit the edges to be gently stroked into place with the needle.

For the benefit of the amateur it might be added that pieces for appliqué should be cut ⅛ inch larger all around then the required size. Furthermore, the edges can be turned under more evenly if the outlines of the motifs are marked on the material. All curved edges need to be slashed or snipped with the scissors almost to the line of turning, so that the curves will shape smoothly.

Patchwork also needs considerable basting. Each piece should first be tacked in place with a few stitches, or held with pins, then the edges basted down as they are turned under. Next comes the sewing or felling, and one works from right to left with the edge of the patch uppermost. If you wish to stuff the motif, after it is sewed in place, make a little hole in back of the foundation material with a blunt pointed implement, so as to separate the threads of the woven fabric without cutting them, and poke in bits of cotton.

Backing and Binding

Coverlets are usually made up with a backing of the same material as that used for the foundation of the blocks which have been patched and sewed together. Edges are bound with a narrow strip of the same material cut straight with the weave; or else the backing is cut large enough to turn to the front and fell down at least a quarter of an inch from the edge.

Cushions are made up with a back of one of the prints or solid colors used in the appliqué, and usually they are corded with a contrasting color. This cord, or welt as it is known professionally, is made by folding a one-inch strip of material cut on the bias over a length of soft cotton upholstery cord, such as can be secured at a notion counter. Baste close to the cord—which is held snugly inside the fold, and stitch into the seam.

Bermuda Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bermuda Baked Fish

Use either small whole fish or 2 lb. steak. Make a dressing of:
1 cup whole wheat bread crumbs
1 level teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter worked into bread crumbs (or melted and added)
Pinch each of pepper and of thyme

If using whole fish put some of dressing inside and use balance to brown on top. Place in well buttered baking dish to be used on table. Squeeze ½ lime into ½ cup water. Take 4 or 5 full bananas, not too ripe, peel, and place in baking dish around fish. Pour lime juice and water over all and bake about 45 minutes.

Banana Bread

Mix in order named
½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
3 eggs
3 bananas crushed
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
¼ cup nut meats. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 40 minutes.

Banana Gingerbread Shortcake

Bake your favorite gingerbread in two layer cake pans. Remove from pans, cool, then spread whipped cream and sliced bananas between the layers. Top with whipped cream and decorate with two rings of the sliced bananas, one near the edge, and the other near the center.

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on this page
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The Christian Science Monitor
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Everybody Likes My Kitchen

Homemaking Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I like my kitchen—and so does everyone who sees it. In fact, some of our women guests become so intrigued with it that they want to spend most of their time there. One dear little lady from the country was so delighted with working in a place "where you could see what went on" that she insisted on doing all the dishes while she was with us. Everybody who comes seems to enjoy helping, and even when we have parties it is quite usual to find as many people in the kitchen as there are in the living room.

Why do they find it so attractive? Because it is different, I should say. I call it my "Lookout Kitchen." Somehow I feel like a princess in an ivory tower when I am there, even if I am working, for I can look down on the world outside, remote from, and yet close to, passing affairs.

Kitchen With Nice Outlook

Very few people want to be entirely isolated, yet so often the housekeeper is, for she has to spend such a large part of her working hours in the kitchen, which almost invariably is put in restricted quarters in the back where there is practically no view at all. No wonder the average wife, who generally is both cook and dishwasher, finds her work monotonous and unexciting, looking as she does at the same flat expanse of inside and outside walls, day after day. This is especially true of apartments. Modern houses sometimes give the kitchen a strategic arrangement, but in the apartment, where space must be conserved, it still usually occupies the least desirable situation.

I was one young woman who was fortunate enough to have an apartment arranged according to my own ideas, so I decided to change this time-honored but obtuse custom. There being spaces for a long living room, a bedroom, a bathroom, and a kitchen, I promptly determined to give the kitchen the choice southeast corner up front, while the bedroom was relegated to the rear.

The bedroom took its demotion gracefully enough. Bunk beds fitted into it and left plenty of space for other necessary furniture. What was meant to be a storeroom or pantry made a fine large closet. The room had plenty of light and air, and if the windows did look out only on the walls of other buildings, what did that matter when we were asleep. One real advantage was that street noises did not reach this room.

Big Windows

Then how jauntily the kitchen stepped forward! A big window—and I mean big—over the sink and work cabinets on the south commands a view of an intersection of business streets two buildings away. Here is a constantly moving picture to beguile the tedium of paring potatoes and washing dishes. A still larger and lower window on the east looks out on a residential neighborhood. A gateleg table in front of it is used for family dining and there is even room for a guest or two. "Company" dinners are served at the adjoining end of the living room.

With the kitchen thus delightfully situated, I departed from conventional finishes and colors, using stained and waxed brown wood as much as possible in place of enameled surfaces. The walls are light tan and the curtains are homespun with threads of green, orange, and red. We use gay plaid tablecloths and napkins, and brass bowls of fruit and flowers and wall vases of ivy make suitable decorations. It is a gay and pretty sitting room as well as a cozy and comfortable kitchen.

Ever-Changing Scene

It is surprising how much less humdrum the housework seems in this Lookout Kitchen. In the early morning we see the commuters hurrying to catch train or bus to San Francisco, and a little later the local business people go to work. Then the school children pass, and after them the young mothers with baby carriages. Shoppers come next, and people going to the library. Then there is the late afternoon rush, and the evening coming on with its sunset glow, and after that families making their way to the picture-show or other entertainment.

With all this friendly movement about, no wonder I do not have that dreary shut-in feeling so many housewives complain of. I wonder if the innovation of such kitchens would not prove popular with other apartment dwellers. I know that everybody likes my kitchen—and so do I. C. C.

Macaroon Dessert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beat
6 egg yolks until thick. Add
1½ cups sugar and beat. Take
1 pint milk, and put in double boiler and let come to boil. Remove from stove and put in yolk mixture and beat. Add
1 package gelatin which has been soaked in
½ cup cold water. Set in pan of cold water and beat. Fold in the
6 well-beaten egg whites. Lay
12 macaroons in bottom of dish, and pour custard over. Chill until firm. Serve with
Whipped cream. Serves 10 generously. Mrs. B. H., Mass.

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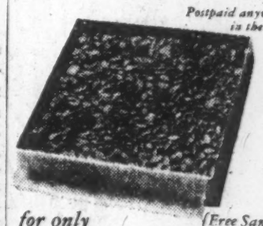
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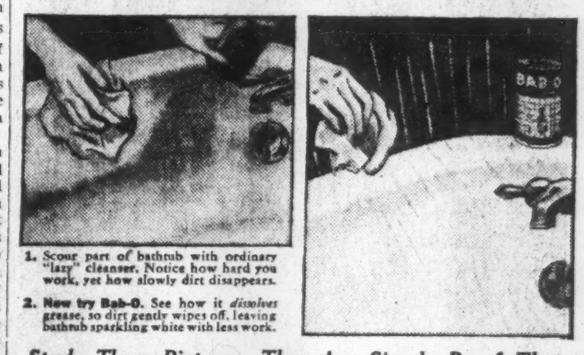
1. Scour part of bathtub with ordinary "lazy" cleanser. Notice how hard you work, yet how slowly dirt disappears.
2. Now try Bab-O. See how it dissolves grease, so dirt gently wipes off, leaving bathtub sparkling white with less work.
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Local Sextet Can Eliminate Canadians at Garden Tonight—Red Sox Relief Star

Olympics Seek Second Win Over Verdun

Provincial Hockey League

Play-off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Sherbrooke	1	1	3	3
Valleyfield	1	1	3	3

Third Game—At Sherbrooke Sunday

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Boston	1	0	5	3
Verdun	0	1	3	5

Second Game—At Boston Tonight

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Lachine	1	0	11	3
St. Hyacinthe	0	1	3	11

Second Game—At St. Hyacinthe Tonight

Result March 7

Valleyfield 2, Sherbrooke 1

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Definitely in the driver's seat with one play-off victory in the books, the Boston Olympics will face off against the Verdun Bulldogs in the second game at the Garden tonight. Another victory for the local sextet would eliminate the Verdun team.

Coach Hago Harrington declared this morning he thought his team's chances were good to make it two in a row over the Bulldogs, and this despite the fact that the O's could win only one of five games during the regular season from the Canadians.

Smith May Play

Hago's optimistic outlook was due in part to the fact that the veteran Art Smith may be able to play. After missing Wednesday night's contest because of an injured hand, the former Inter-Am player is reported ready to play. Should he dress, Hago said he would drop Al Carvelli and give the two Juniors, Johnny Fitzgerald and Ernie Garron, a further opportunity in Senior League company.

"This boy, Fitzgerald," the Olympics' mentor declared, "has a lot of pep and plays a good game for all his 19 years. He makes a few mistakes here and there, but for the time being he is doing all right." Fitzgerald, a former Newton High hockey and baseball star, has played two seasons with the Juniors, and last year teamed on the same line with Cliff Thompson.

Shift for Cliff

And speaking of Thompson, Hago dropped the information this morning that the Stoneham youth may possibly be seen in other than his regular position at left wing with Buddy Foster and Paul Guibord. "If we get pressed for defensemen," the former Bruins and Providence Reds flash said, "I may drop Cliff back to the blue line." Thompson's weight and

Junie Allen

evident delight in contact work might be beneficial there.

According to Harrington, the Olympics will play the same type of game which brought them their 5-3 victory over a hard-working Verdun sextet Wednesday. "The burden will be on our visitors," he pointed out, "but we are not going to sit back and wait for them to come to us. We beat them Wednesday by going into their backyard and running up a lead before they knew what was happening, and we will try it again tonight."

Little Checking

The coach also pointed out that even if Smith does play, he will not be able to check too heavily, nor will either Junie Stubbs or Bill Splaine, both of whom are recovering from leg injuries. "The first bump might act unfavorably on us instead of on the Canadians," he said. And it might be pointed out that Ty Anderson does very little checking, preferring to use his head and a very long stick.

The Olympics' second line will remain the same, with Dave Walsh, Junie Allen, and Gerry Desrosiers reading from left to right. Bob Jeremiah will switch again to left wing on the Garron-Fitzgerald wave, while Ted Frazier will again guard the goal. "Ted is going well now," Hago said, "and I don't like to change. He has had two straight games and seems to be on top of his game. If I put Tom Moon in cold, anything might happen."

* * *

For the game tonight, the referees will change around. Ed Martel of Verdun will act as head whistle-tooter, with Bill Cleary of Boston as his assistant.

Valleyfield, which finished sixth in the final standing, furnished a surprise last night by defeating Sherbrooke, first-place finalist, 2-1. The victory was all the more surprising for the Braves were playing without seven of their regulars who had struck earlier in the day for increased expense allowance. Valleyfield brought up seven Juniors, one of which contributed the winning goal. Players who struck, and who were later released by club officials, included Chick Gromoll, Henri Matte (Frankie Spain's pal), Jean Huguet, Ray Mullins, Lionel Lafontaine, Jean Lapoint, and Marcel Despelteau.

* * *

Should the Olympics-Verdun series go to three games, the third contest has been set for the Bulldogs' home rink in Canada, although it is still possible it will be played here at the Garden Sunday afternoon. If the O's take two straight, however, the locals would face the winner of the Lachine-St. Hyacinthe series. If Lachine should also win tonight, Olympics would meet them Sunday at the Garden.

Terrier Baseball Squad Loses Two

Boston University's varsity baseball squad has lost two outstanding players through ineligibility.

John "Yama" Quinn, outstanding shortstop and third baseman for the past two years and captain-elect for the present season, is ineligible for competition due to the fact that he signed a professional contract with the Boston Bees last year and played for the Hartford club last summer.

Jack Rotman, basketball captain the past season and regular second baseman the last two years, has also given up baseball because of his activities in independent basketball after the Terrier court season was completed.

To offset the loss of these two men somewhat, Coach Mel Collard will have Ralph Dattman of Milton, brilliant outfielder of two years ago who went on academic probation last year, available again this spring.

Hobart Elects

GENEVA, N. Y. (AP)—Herbert J. Welker, Ridgefield Park, N. J., will captain next year's Hobart College basketball team. Also elected as team managers were Gordon D. Thorp of Manchester, N. H., and John J. Nair, 3d, of Syracuse. All are juniors.

Facing Traditional Rival Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Coach Wes Fesler and Capt. Charley Lutz of the Harvard basketball team which meets Yale tomorrow night in the Indoor Athletic Building, and (extreme right) Capt. Bill Coleman of the Harvard hockey forces, who will lead his sextet against Yale at New Haven tomorrow night.

Harvard Hopes to Defeat Yale Sextet on Saturday

There was a pretty grim expression on Coach Clark Hodder's face as he sent his Harvard varsity hockey team through its last regular workout before the second Yale game yesterday afternoon at the Garden.

The Harvards have up to now gone through their whole Triple I League and Quadrangular League games without a victory, and the game at New Haven Saturday represents their last chance to gain at least one point in nine games.

"I think we have a chance," Clark declared as the varsity left the ice for the dressing room to make way for a freshman-junior varsity scrimmage. "We will have our whole squad for this game, and they are in as good condition as they have been all season."

Smaller Rink

According to Clark, one factor which should contribute to Harvard's success should be the Yale rink, which is smaller than the places where the Crimson has been accustomed to play. "We should really be able to do something down there," he said.

The fact that seemed to count most with the former Harvard star, however, was that all his players would be able to dress—with the exception of Vin Freedley in goal, and Vin's sub, Abbott Fenn, has proved himself just as capable. "We were in bad shape last Saturday, when Yale downed us 4-2," he pointed out. "We were not sure of Fenn, for he was playing only his second varsity game. Capt. Bill Coleman was ill, although he did play. And Joe Willetts, our dependable left wing, was out with an injury."

Might Have Won

In addition, three more players were hurt during the game itself, Defenseman Sherm Gray, and Wings Bob Gorham and Bill Claflin, with the result that Hodder was forced to use no less than seven different line combinations during the three periods. But for this chain of circumstances, Clark believes the score might have read in Harvard's favor.

Tomorrow evening, the Crimson will present its regular array again, with Forbes Perkins, Warren Winslow, and Skipper Ervin on the first line, Captain Coleman and Gray at defense, and Fenn in goal. The second team will find Joe Willetts, Dave Eaton, and Stacy Hulse up forward, and George Dreher and Greeley Summers at the blue line. For a third line Clark can use either Claflin or Gorham at left wing, Bob Cox at center, and George Duane at right wing.

Atone by Victory

Despite their poor season this winter—the poorest in many a year—the Crimson players can atone in part by one victory over the Blue. It would be the same the other way round—a season would not be a success if the team won every game but failed to count one win over the Elis. Should the Cambridge sextet come through, a play-off game in the Harvard-Yale series would be necessary, and would be staged back here at the Garden next Thursday night.

The entire squad, including Coaches Hodder and "Skeeter" Canterbury, leaves for New Haven tomorrow morning and will put up at the Ray Thompkins House until game time. Coach Al Dewey's freshman six is due to play its single game with the Yale yearlings Saturday afternoon. Both first-year outfits are reported to be on a par.

Coach Murray Murdoch of the Elis has made no changes in his lineup. Dave Rodd centers the first line, with Paul Gillespie and Bill Barnes on the wings. Capt. Fred Burr and Paul Pierson play the defense, and Fred Kieckhefer will be in goal. Sophomore Jim Carton centers the second line with Roger Hazen and Noyes McLennan on the wings.

G. C.

Huskies Close Indoor Season Against Maine

Northeastern's varsity track team will close a thoroughly successful indoor season tomorrow in Orono with a dual meet against University of Maine. The program will include the same events as in the I. C. A. A. A. meet, so the Huskies will be forced to spread their field event men thinly.

Jerry Tatton's team warmed up by winning all but one first place against Mass. State on Wednesday. Previous dual meet victories had been scored over Bates and Brown.

The Huskies will rely on power rather than individual stars against Maine. Unlike last year when Capt. Danny Miles was almost certain of scoring 15 points, the Huskies have no such individuals this winter.

Point Scorers

Instead they have at least two probable point scorers in every event. Francis Corcoran and Jack Caswell will take care of the sprints, while George Shanker and Chet Bush will hurdle.

Bill MacDonough and Ducky Holmes are listed for the 300, Capt. Frank Mascianica for the 600, Sam Drevitch for the 1,000, Paul Durup for the mile, and Mike Prohodsky for the two-mile.

Arthur Field and Ralph Coleman have been consistent 6 feet high jumpers this year and should take care of that event handily. Jake Wiren, the 160-pound muscle man, will be favored in the shot, but he cannot hope to make many points against Maine's intercollegiate point winners, Bob Bennett and Stan Johnson.

The pole vault and running broad jump will be more or less of a toss up with the Huskies having an outside chance to get in the points.

Emerson Dickman Established As Regular Member of Staff

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 8—When the Red Sox came here to training about five springs ago, they had with them a tall handsome young pitcher just out of Washington and Lee University. He lacked the poise and polish that comes with professional experience, but there was something about his motion, something about the way he stood on the mound, that attracted the eyes of Joe Cronin.

Today that same young man, now an established big leaguer, stands ready to play a leading role in the 1940 American League pennant campaign of the Red Sox. His name, as you probably guessed, is Emerson Dickman.

Arrived in 1939

The season of 1939 marked the "arrival" of Dickman, as they say in the dugout. Before that he had bounced back and forth between Boston and the minor leagues like a Foxx homer bouncing among the center field bleacher seats at Fenway Park. In 1938 the boy was fairly fast, had built up the necessary confidence and was developing a good curve. But his trouble was locating the plate in critical stages of the game.

Last year Dickman appeared in more championship games than any other pitcher on Cronin's collapsible staff. Forty-eight times the former collegian walked to the mound—mostly out of the bull pen—and he closed the race in possession of eight victories and only three defeats. His record included 114 innings, 43 bases on balls and 46 strikeouts. The right-hander did not show any favorites. In relief roles he beat the Yankees twice, St. Louis Browns twice, Cleveland, Chicago, Washington and Philadelphia. He took the Yankees two times in that great early-July series at New York, in which Joe Cronin and his crowd captured five-straight from the hot world champions.

Change of Pace

"I think I was a better pitcher last year because I was more experienced, had better control of my curve ball and a little more confidence," said Dickman today, as he dressed for a workout on Payne Field here. "The raised seams on the new ball helped me, also, and they must have helped every other pitcher in the league. I perfected a change of pace, although they won't let me use it much when I'm relieving."

"Would you like to quit the bull pen and start games every four or five days?" Dickman was asked.

"Of course," he answered, pulling his fist through the sleeve of a rubber shirt. "I think most any pitcher would rather start games than finish them. But I'm trying to have the proper spirit. If Joe (Cronin) thinks I can help the team more in the bull pen, that's all right with me. If I improve a little each year, I'll make as much money out there as I will starting regularly. Look at Murphy of the Yankees. He was one of the highest paid pitchers in the league a year or two ago and he didn't start a single game."

Sox Led League

Partly through the efforts of Dickman, the Red Sox had more success with relief pitchers in 1939 than any other club in the American League. Cronin's staff won 31 out of 39 games with rescue throwers, for a percentage of .795. Detroit, in second place, was almost 100 percentage points behind. The Yankees were a poor third.

Johnny Heving set the pace with 10 won and two lost, but young Dickman, with eight and three, was not far behind. The one-time collegian was not hit hard in any one of his three setbacks. He was beaten by the White Sox twice and Tigers once because he was slow in locating the plate.

Cronin is still open minded in regard to Dickman. If the right-hander shows enough in the approaching Grapefruit League games, Joe will give him an opportunity to start. Otherwise, he will fill a valuable role again in the bull pen, under the wing of Moe Berg.

Incidentally, give Berg an assist on Dickman's development. Dick says he learned more during that 1939 stretch in the bull pen, than he did during the preceding years in the minor leagues.

* * *

Ted Williams must go to bed with a bat in his hands. He was seen walking through the hotel lobby with one the other day. The boy is a much improved hitter this spring. Those rival American League pitchers are in for an uncomfortable summer.

* * *

Nobody wants to warm up with Williams. He throws curves and knuckle balls, and has the ball bouncing in the dirt or flying high over your head. But no player in Florida loves to play baseball any more than the kid outfielder.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx reported in great shape. He should have another fat year at bat. Whenever Jim steps to the plate in batting practice, everybody else stops work and watches his long drives.

Stengel Hopes Californian Might Take Over Center Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 8—In Hubert Bates, a lean Californian who will be 27 years old the 16th day of this month, Casey Stengel hopes he has found the center fielder for whom he has been searching ever since he came to Boston to manage the Bees in 1938. Bates is not to be addressed as Hubert. "Just call me, Buddy," he says.

Vince Di Maggio, John Cooney, Debs Garms, Max West, Carvel Rowell—these are some of the men Stengel has tried in center field the last two seasons. Some of them had their good points, but all had important shortcomings.

With Di Maggio it was striking out. He set the big league record at 134 two years ago and Stengel gave up on him, although he was a fine fielder, thrower, and baserunner. Cooney can field, but Stengel knows he will not hit much. West can hit, but his fielding is not suited to the important spot back of second base.

Up From Memphis

Bates comes up from Memphis with a reputation as a good fielder and a steady hitter. In his favor is the fact that he had played the position throughout his eight seasons in the minor leagues. He is no greenhorn.

"I was signed by a Detroit scout to a Beaumont contract in 1932 when I finished high school in Los Angeles," says Bates, "and I belonged to the Tigers until 1937, when they let me go outright to Tulsa in the Texas League."

Bates trained with the Tigers at Lakeland in 1936, and he would have stayed with Mickey Cochrane's team that season if waivers could have been had on JoJo White. When White was held up, Bates was released to Montreal, his big league debut postponed for three years.

Bates' minor league career progressed as follows: Moline in Mississippi Valley League, 1932; Shreveport in Dixie League, 1933; Beaumont in Texas League, 1934-1935; Montreal in International League and Indianapolis in American Association, 1936; Toledo in A. A. and Tulsa, 1937; Memphis, in Southern Association, 1938-39.

With Memphis he hit .297 and .321. Last season was his best in the minors, and he was bought by the Phillies, with whom he hit only .259 in the last 15 games of the season. The Bees bought him on waivers.

Bates is a sharp hitter, but not slugger enough to take great advantage of the new Beehive fences. He bats and throws right-handed. Standing six feet and weighing only 165 pounds, he is a speedy runner. He is being given a thorough trial in practice games and thus far has more than held his own in Stengel's judgment.

* * *

There were only 27 homers hit in the Beehive last season, and Bees veterans think the 28 foot fence, 350 feet from the plate on the foul lines, will be high enough to keep the park as the hardest in which to hit home runs. . . The real reason for the change was in the hope that attendances would increase with extra base hits more likely. . . Batters are going to like the improved background more than the shrinkage of the playing space.

* * *

When Debs Garms arrived and learned that he had to go to California and train with the Pirates, he said, "Well, anyhow, that's better than going to the minors." . . . Bees practices have been so long that several of the infielders have tired throwing arms . . . The last intra-squad practice game probably will be played tomorrow. Exhibitions start next Wednesday.

Sports Around the Hub

Place for Amateur Show Continues

Out of pure curiosity we trudged to distant Soldiers Field last night to view The Skating Club of Boston's 28th annual Skating Carnival. Now that Sonja Henie, the Ice Follies and a coming European production have become established attractions, the so-called amateur club shows seemed like something to be remembered, but not continued.

It was like going there out of respect and sympathy, but we stayed to cheer. The Skating Club blended a mixture of amateur club skaters and professionals in a program that definitely has lost neither place nor caste. The carnival was staged in the new indoor rink which is limited to a scant seating capacity. That, however, is all that is lacking, for the show presents a personal touch of local skaters and imported performers that the "super" productions miss entirely.

President Charles M. Rotch, Dick Hapgood and Mrs. Maribel Vinson Owen surmounted numerous obstacles to produce the show this year and are to be congratulated. Since the audience was composed largely of club members and friends, the amateurs were as enthusiastically received as the paid performers. The rink is ideal, but if the club insists upon giving excellent shows, it seems too bad that the Garden or Arena, with adequate seating capacity, cannot make concessions for the sake of tradition—if for nothing else.

* * *

The Kraut line of the Bruins—Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart, and Bobby Bauer—saw one of their main ambitions realized today when they stood one-two-three in the National Hockey League scoring race. Schmidt, the leader, added two points against Amerks last night to raise his total to 50, while Dumart and Bauer passed the idle Bryan Hextall of the Rangers. Dumart added one point and Bauer two to tie each other at 40 points. Hextall has 39 points. It is the Krauts' fervent hope that they can finish the season this way, and thus become the first line in National Hockey League history to accomplish the feat.

* * *

More than 100 entries have been received for the first A. A. U. track meet to be held in the new Farnsworth G. Marshall Gym in Malden tomorrow night. The meet, which will begin at 7:15 p. m., is being sponsored in conjunction with the Development and Track and Field Committees of the New England Association.

* * *

Next Wednesday is the last day for registration in the New England Girls' Championship basketball tournament to be held at the Bunker Hill Girls' Club March 15, 22, and 29. Many teams, including Rustcraft Royals, Rustcraft Cardinals, Salemites, and Lunenburg Girls' Club, have already sent in entries.

* * *

In the Class A scholastic basketball tournament which got under way at the M. I. T. Hangar Gym yesterday Haverhill eliminated a favored Chelsea High quintet 21-18, Somerville edged Watertown 39-34, New Bedford submerged Lawrence 50-24, and Attleboro defeated Newton. The semifinal round tonight will pair Somerville with New Bedford, and Attleboro with Haverhill. The Class B semifinal was due to be held this afternoon with Newburyport meeting Braintree, and Chelmsford playing Framingham.

Millwall Wins

NORWICH, England, March 8 (CP Cable)—Millwall defeated Norwich City 3-1 in a postponed South "B" soccer game played here yesterday.

U. S. A. H. A. Tourney Starts

What appears to be one of the finest amateur hockey tournaments to be staged here in years was due to get underway this afternoon when play in the first annual Senior "B" National Championship of the United States Amateur Hockey Association gets under way at the Boston Arena.

Eight of the leading "pure" outfits from Boston, Western Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New York, and New Jersey have accepted the issue to battle it out for the George V. Brown Memorial Trophy and some stirring competition should result.

The first fray brought together the strong Notre Dame Hockey club of Waterville, Maine, and the Boston Junior Olympics. The Pine Tree state team has a powerful aggregation headed by Ray Fortin and Tony Bolduc, the Colby aces, and the four Lemieux brothers, who have been prominent for years in Maine hockey. The "Junpics" on the other hand, have been weakened for this competition by the loss of their two scoring stars, Ernie Garron and Johnny Fitzgerald, who have been promoted to the senior "Pics."

The second contest has the "97" Club, a group of ex-collegians, matched against the Rhode Island Scarlets, an all-star aggregation from the Rhode Island Inter-City League. The "97" Club is the only team which can boast two victories over the Juniors this Winter.

R. I. Champion

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 8 (AP)—Pawtucket High last night annexed the Rhode Island interscholastic basketball championship and the right to represent little Rhody in the New England tournament at Portland next week, by defeating Westerly, 62-40, here. It was Pawtucket's second straight victory over Westerly in the championship play-off final and marked the sixth time in 12 years that Pawtucket has won the state crown.

Polo Draw

NEW YORK (AP)—The draw for the intercollegiate indoor polo championships paired Princeton and Norwich and Harvard and Pennsylvania Military Academy in the opening games, March 30.

Yale will play the winner of the Princeton-Norwich game and West Point, 1939 winner, will tangle with the Harvard-P. M. C. victory, April 3. The finals will be played April 6.

Hamilton Bonspiel

HAMILTON, Ont. (AP) — Ben Ames Williams, the author, submitted the entry of his Boston rink for the annual Hamilton curling bonspiel which opens March 12. Other members of the rink are Voss, Talbot and Jenney.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result March 7

At Hartford, Conn: Wesleyan 50, Trinity 25.

. . . But among New York's buying families it's The Sun that, copy for copy, carries greatest weight in the home each evening!

WEIGH THE VALUE OF THE SUN

Opportunity for All Basketball Hopefuls Offered in Southern California Open

Fifth Annual Tournament Books Variety of Teams

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Basketball enters a new phase of popularity here on March 12, the beginning of the fifth annual amateur Southern California Open Basketball Tournament. This phase draws more popularity from the standpoint of player participation than does any other local tourney or league competition. This is the tournament which satisfies the hundreds of basketeers who have finished school or who never had a chance to play in school or college.

Thus, while more admissions may be tabulated, from a spectator standpoint, at a game in which such a nationally known five as the U. S. C. Trojans plays, more actual players enjoy the open tournament. It is sponsored by the Los Angeles Basketball Association, a group of amateurs who have jumped into the breach left by a quiescent A. A. U., which in other sports has been the prime mover in things amateur.

Record Entry List

A record entry list is expected in the four divisions in which southern California championships are determined.

At stake also are coveted spots on the all-tournament team which is selected at the close of the event which requires two weeks of constant play to complete. Immediately upon the close of entries on March 5, a special committee began bracketing the various teams; so carefully is this done that the tournament has become traditional for its hotly contested games, resulting in very close scores and requiring overtime play in many cases.

Games are to be played at both Pepperdine College and Loyola High School gymnasiums, with other gyms being used if necessary to get the tournament into the finals on schedule. Several games are played each evening at each campus.

Widge Range of Teams

Teams entered range from top-flight squads down to novices. The four divisions are: AAA, for college, athletic-club, all-star, and similar teams, with two brackets in this division if necessary; AA, for high school, "Y", town, commercial, industrial, fraternal, and similar teams; A, for "b" class high school, private school, church, minor athletic club, and similar teams; and BB, for novices, which include stars of 1915-1925 seasons, and boys 17 years of age and under.

W. M. Creakbaum, Association Director who is carrying on the work of Curtis Poet, a municipal-playground executive who founded the tourney, expects more than 100 teams with 1,250 individual players to compete this season. He says the tourney is the biggest west of the Mississippi River, and one of the biggest in the country.

Indicative of the wide interest in the tourney, here are last year's winners: AAA—Runar's Sport Shop 1st, Casaba Club of Long Beach 2nd, and Four-Way Club 3rd; AA—Pepperdine College defeated the "News Guild," 34-32, in an overtime game, the play-off between the upper bracket, in which Lockheed Aircraft Co. finished second to Pepperdine, and the lower bracket, in which California Bank finished second to the "News Guild;" A—Glendale "Hi," made up of the Glendale high-school varsity players, with National Automotive School runner-up; and BB—South Gate Sabers, with "BYC," a church team, runner-up.

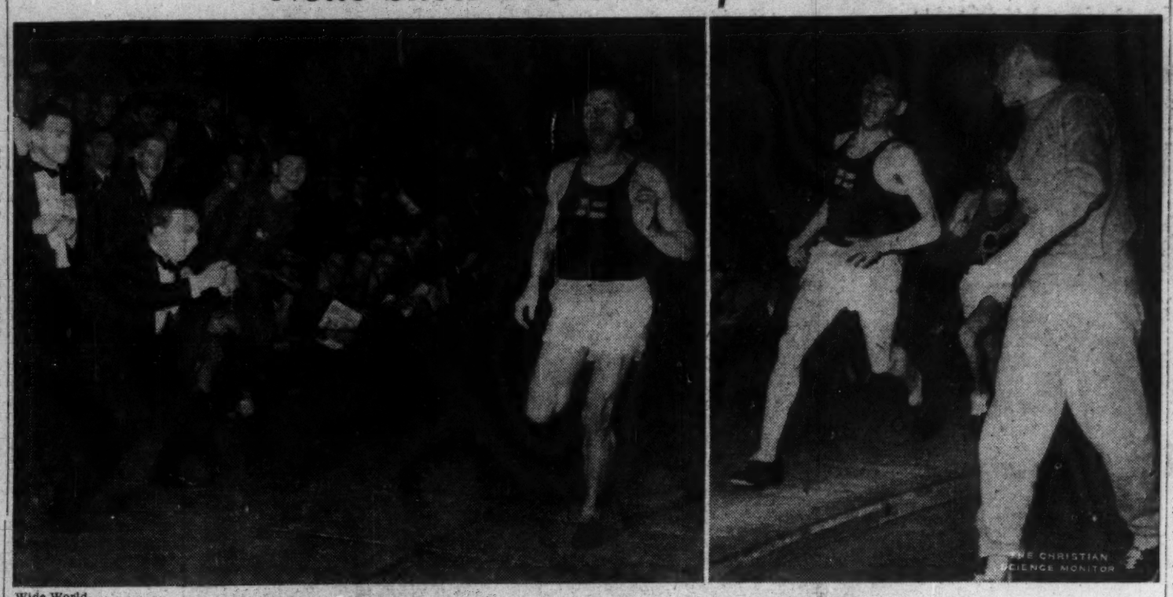
* * *

Troy's casaba five, which has just won the southern division title in the coast conference, began its three-game play-off against Oregon State here at the Shrine Auditorium today; the March 11 contest will be played only if the first pair are divided. Troy expects to win easily and bring the coast title south for a change, while making a bit of money for Oregon State—there are more peole to draw from in this County than in the rest of the conference home-towns combined.

In sweeping the U. C. L. A. series easily after clinching the divisional title, Troy ran its consecutive victories over the lowly Bruins to 32. The season was far from ignominious as far as the Bruins were concerned: their flashy Jackie Robinson consistently outplayed all-American Ralph Vaughn; the multi-sport Negro star not only earned an All-America rating of his own, but also finished the season as high-point man—148 to 138 for Troy's Vaughn. Both were somewhat bottled in the last game, for Jackie scored but seven, and Ralph four.

Robert K. Shellaby

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Running in his first track meet on the American tour, and his first time on the indoor boards, Taisto Maki, Finnish world champion distance runner, stepped off an exceptional 14m. 15.3s. three-mile race to win easily from West Coast competitors at San Francisco. Right: As you can see from his open handed running style, Maki doesn't carry a watch to check his pace as did his mentor, the venerated Paavo Nurmi. Maki is shown rounding a turn in the three-mile race with Nurmi, who held the watch, coaching. Maki was more than a lap ahead at the finish.

Six College Basketball Teams in Met Tournament

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Six college basketball teams with a combined season's record of 103 victories and only 15 defeats will compete in the Invitation College Basketball Tournament next week in Madison Square Garden.

Playing hosts to as fine a field as the three-year-old tournament has ever boasted are Clair Bee's Long Island University Blackbirds and St. John's University of Brooklyn.

Bringing a challenge from outside the metropolitan area are a smart de Paul team, a good Duquesne outfit, Colorado, champions of the Big Seven Conference and Henry P. Iba's mighty Oklahoma Aggies.

Everything had been done yesterday—final acceptances were in, the draw was made, and everybody was happy—except disappointed Rice Institute, champions of the southwest, and New York University, one of the nation's finest teams.

Rice had accepted an invitation that never was sent and so excited were they that banners were hung on the campus with the words, "On to New York." New York, beaten but once in a rigorous 19-game schedule, couldn't accept both the Metropolitan invitation and the National Collegiate offer, so the faculty committee on athletics made them refuse both—in spite of a demonstration by the players.

Monday, Long Island, a goodly-staffed remnant of last year's championship team and winner of 20 of its 23 games this year plays De Paul, also winner of 20, from Purdue, Oregon, and Santa Clara among others. They've played each other twice this year—splitting a double bill here and in Chicago.

The second game pits Joe Lapchick's St. John's team, triumphant in 15 of 19, against Duquesne, beaten in an arduous 19-game season only by Indiana in an overtime tussel.

Wednesday night Colorado, hailed by the state's sports-minded governor as the best team in the school's history, will play the winner of the Long Island-De Paul game, and the Oklahoma Aggies, winner of its last 25 games after losing the opener to Kansas by 34-30, pits its cautious style of play against the St.- John-Duquesne victor.

The final game will be played Friday.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ORLANDO, Fla. — Convinced that his Washington Senators need more pitching help, Manager Bucky Harris is spending his time off the field studying the waiver lists. Harris believes that another seasoned hurler must be obtained if the Senators are going to climb out of the second division. In the past Harris has had considerable success with castoffs from other clubs.

* * *

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Fresh from his professional duties at a near-by baseball school, shortstop Billy Jurges got a chance to show his teaching ability to the New York Giants yesterday. Manager Bill Terry asked him to show the squad Jurges' own very efficient method of scoring from second. Jurges demonstrated how he starts from a point back of the basepath to make rounding third base easier.

* * *

FORT MYERS, Fla. — They laughed a week ago when catcher Rollie Hemsley told his Cleveland Indian teamates he was going to bat left-handed. Although he has been strictly a right-handed hitter throughout his major league career, Hemsley plans to be a switch hitter this season and has been slugging hard from the port side in preparation. He is a capable drag bunter and thinks saving a stride will help him.

* * *

CLEARWATER, Fla.—The first inter-major exhibition game of the season brought the Brooklyn Dodgers and Cincinnati Reds together today. Manager Bill McKechnie planned to start a team of rookies, being particularly eager to see Outfielder Mike McCormick in action. But the Dodgers took the fray more seriously and called on a crew of veterans led by Pitcher Hugh Casey, who'll probably get the opening game assignment April 16, too.

* * *

AVALON, Calif.—Clay Bryant, the Chicago Cubs pitcher who sat out most of 1939 because of an ailing arm, is coming along fine. He already has thrown more baseballs than he did throughout last season. The first intra-squad game of the spring was on tap today.

* * *

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Robert Bragan, 21-year-old rookie from Pensacola, Fla., has made an impression upon the Phillies by his play at shortstop.

"He gets the jump quickly, comes in fast, faces the ball and scoops it up," enthused Coach Hans Lobert. "We don't know yet how he'll do at bat, however."

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Manager Ray Blades says his St. Louis Cardinals aren't worried about that exhibition game tomorrow with the world champion Yankees, but he ordered an extra long batting practice today. The regulars hit rather lightly in yesterday's intra-squad contest. Jimmy Brown has a twisted knee, but Blades says, "I didn't expect to use him in the exhibition games anyway."

* * *

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Paul Waner had this to say about the rigorous routine, new to the Pittsburgh Pirates, that Manager Frank Frisch has imposed at training camp:

"Some of the pitchers and catchers told me they never worked harder in their lives and after I'd been in uniform for half an hour I saw they weren't talking through their hats. I thought to myself, if this keeps up for 10 days half of us will be in great condition and the other half. . . . But jokes aside, hard work of this kind never hurt any ball player."

Frisch crossed up the boys today by letting them sleep till 8 a. m. and skipping a morning workout.

* * *

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The St. Louis Browns, only casually worried by their lone holdout, Joe Glenn, are really upset by the absence of Harlond Clift, the star third baseman who signed his contract last fall. Clift didn't appear on Monday when he was due. He was believed traveling from his home at Yakima, Wash., by automobile.

Eli Hoopmen Here Tomorrow

Hopeful of evening the score after its 52-42 defeat at New Haven a week ago and atoning for a mediocre season with an upset victory over Yale, the Harvard varsity basketball team will close its current season in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game with the Elis at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge, tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock.

Yale's well balanced team will be heavily favored to defeat Harvard. Yale has height, speed, and splendid shooting ability. The Elis now stand third in the league with six victories against five defeats.

Yale has been an in-and-out ball team this season. With its famed zone defense, it has defeated such teams as Fordham, Tulsa, Brown, and Princeton. Coach Ken Loeffler will start a team of two sophomores, one junior, and two seniors. Jack Cobb and Al Ingley, who have scored 96 and 98 points respectively in Yale's league games, pair at the forwards on the starting team. Cobb is a former Phillips Academy, Andover, star. The Elis' center is Co-captain Al Stevens, a senior, who stands six feet four inches in height. He is the brilliant left-handed pitcher of the Yale baseball team. Sophomore Charlie Seelbach, who has scored 62 points in league games, and Co-captain Tom Erickson, who has scored 86 points, are the guards. Both boys stand six feet two inches in height, and this height will handicap Harvard off both back-boards.

A. B. C. Tourney Under Way On Forty Alleys

DETROIT, March 8 (AP)—The fortieth renewal of the world's bowling championships opened here last night amid all the customary pomp and color attendant to the annual American Bowling Congress tourneys.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., of Detroit and former Mayor Richard W. Reading, both enthusiastic bowlers, assisted Congress officials in launching the world's largest competitive sports event, which will bring 33,000 keglers from 729 cities to Detroit during its 62-day program.

For the second time in A.B.C. history, a battery of 40 alleys will be used to determine the pin champs. In 1938 at Chicago, a similar setup accommodated the previous record entry of 4,957 teams, but the layout of the current tournament dwarfs all others, with its huge enlistment of 6,073 five-man teams.

Two hundred Detroit American Legion members fired the initial shots. Although the local veterans rolled the "booster" division, the new drives will probably yield higher totals as out-of-town regulars swing into action over the week end.

Officials of the Congress expect at least one of the all-time high scoring marks will be beaten when finis is written to this year's tournament, in view of the tremendous entry.

Top marks in the four events are: Five-man event, 3234 by the Birk Brothers team, Chicago, in 1938; doubles, 1415 by Gillie Zunker and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee, in 1933; singles, 774 by Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky., in 1930, and all-events, 2070 by Maxie Stein, Belleville, Ill., in 1937.

Harvard Poloists Take On Cornell

Five intensive days of practice is Harvard's formula for bringing its varsity polo trio out of an apparent mid-season slump in time to score what would be a decisive victory over Cornell here in Boston tomorrow night.

With only one more college game to go before the intercollegiate open finals in New York March 30, the Crimson team hopes to atone for the two successive defeats from a powerful Yale team—two weeks ago at New Haven, and last week at the local Commonwealth Armory.

The sudden lag in the Crimson winning stride was explained by Coach Major Sargent after a stiff practice session yesterday, as merely a momentary "stale" period, from which the Crimson team "ought to emerge as one of the strongest contenders for the indoor title.

The Cornell line-up will include Jim Easter at No. 1, Herb Schiffer at No. 2, and Warren Hawley at back. Schiffer is probably the strongest player in the Cornell line-up, and although only a junior at Cornell, he has played polo for several years with various clubs around New Jersey.

Cornell's record for the season reveals the lack of experience, in eight games lost and four won. Cornell, however, defeated Penn Military College, although P. M. C. succeeded in defeating Yale earlier in the season.

* * *

An exhibition game between 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts, and 110th Cavalry, Connecticut, will be a feature attraction on the three-game card tomorrow night at the Commonwealth Amory. Blue Hill and Caissons are also scheduled to play for the second position in the Class C ranking of the local league.

* * *

Harvard will play Princeton in Boston March 16, and tentative plans for a game with either Ramblers or Pittsfield on March 23 are under way, for the purpose of providing the Crimson with a workout before the intercollegiate finals in New York, March 30.

Gordon Walker

In the Dugout

By Rumill

McKechnie Sizes Up Team

SARASOTA, Fla.—Bill McKechnie was honorary starter in the State championship midget automobile races at Tampa the other day, and as he sat watching the roaring bugs skid around the track he must have remembered the Yankees and the way they raced around the bases in the last World Series.

"Don't remind me of that," said the manager of the Cincinnati Reds, shaking his head. "That's water over the dam. This is a new season."

One of the midget cars whirled to a stop right in front of where McKechnie was sitting, hurling dust in his face. "Say, I don't wonder the Cardinals wouldn't let Pepper Martin drive one of these things a few years ago. It looks to me as if you have to turn around or hit something to stop them." Suddenly Bill laughed. "Come to think of it," he added, "don't they remind you of Martin running those bases?"

A Great Cause

A few minutes later, between races, McKechnie went to the loudspeaker and urged the fans to attend the all-star baseball game for Finnish Relief, to be played on Tampa's Plant Field, March 17.

"It is a great cause," he pointed out. "And as manager of the National League team I promise to play every one of the 25 men the sports writers selected."

After the Cincinnati pilot had returned to his seat, he talked further about the all-star contest. "We'd like to win this game, of course," he said. "But the fans pay to see the boys in action, and I'll see that they get their money's worth.

"Handling an all-star team is not easy," McKechnie said, as a dozen midgets were being rolled out for the next race. "When you are working with your own team, you know what it can do under certain conditions. With a group of stars from other clubs, you are not always familiar with their strong and weak points."

McKechnie was asked to talk about his Reds.

"Ernie Lombardi is working harder than at any time since he joined the club," shouted Bill above the roar of motors. "Jim Turner, too, looks very good. You know the riding Lombardi took after the World Series, and he's doing everything possible to make the boys forget the whole thing. I'll not list Turner as a regular starter, but he'll start against certain clubs. I'll pick spots for him. He should help us a lot."

Never Got Started

Jim Turner couldn't get going with the Boston Bees last season. During April and May he started nine games and won only one. He was charged with five setbacks. On June 3, pitching against the Reds at National League Field in Boston, Jim was struck in the face by a line drive from Ival Goodman's bat and could not appear in another game until July 5.

Later in the campaign he captured three more decisions, but that month of inactivity knocked him out of playing shape and he was unable to get back in. If the Bees had hit more like a big league club, Jim might have won two or three more engagements. But he was a far cry from his 1937 record of 20 victories and his '38 card of 14.

Insisted on Starting

Casey Stengel, the Boston manager, maintained all last year that Turner was a better relief pitcher than he was a starter. Jim had a high salary and insisted on starting, so Casey let him have his own way. McKechnie will probably get some valuable pitching from him if he gives Jim long rests between starts, which is something Stengel could not afford to do.

Derringer, Walters, Turner, Moore, Thompson and Vander Meer—McKechnie's six top pitchers. Who was it said the Cardinals would win the pennant?

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Harold Osborn beat George Spitz in running high jump at Toronto with leap of six feet, four and three-quarters inches and broke own world record in standing high jump with five feet, six and one-eighth inches.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 7

National League

Boston 2, New York Americans 1.
Chicago 6, Montreal 1.

International American League

Indianapolis 7, New Haven 6.
Hershey 6, Philadelphia 3.

Betty Jameson Again Watches From Sidelines

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Maybe its because everybody points for a champion, or possibly because she knows it doesn't count, but Betty Jameson, the women's national golf titleholder, has been beaten in every one of the four winter tournaments she has entered.

The smiling, attractive San Antonio, Texas, star watched play in the annual Florida East Coast tournament from the sidelines today as the result of her latest defeat, a 4-and-3 setback by Mrs. Freda Nolan of New Castle, Pa., in the second round.

In her three previous winter tournament starts, Miss Jameson did manage to reach the finals twice but lost in the semifinals once.

It started in the Miami Biltmore tournament early last month. Miss Jameson reached the finals without too much trouble, only to run into red-haired Patty Berg of Minneapolis, starting a comeback after a layoff. Patty, the 1938 national champion, defeated Betty on the 38th hole.

Came the Palm Beach tournament, which Miss Berg missed, but in the semifinals Miss Jameson encountered petite Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., the sensation of the winter circuit. The tiny California star beat Betty in a match that went five extra holes.

In the South Atlantic at Ormond Beach last week, Miss Jameson reached the finals and found facing Miss Hicks, who had eliminated Miss Berg the day before. Beating the 1938 and the current champion on successive days was a big order, but the California lass trimmed Betty by a 3-and-2 margin.

Today Mrs. Nolan meets Miss Hicks, while Miss Berg plays Clara Callendar, another Long Beach star.

Medalist Beaten

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Joseph Schenck III of New York found Morton Fetterole of Wyncote, Pa., completely off his game in the quarter-finals of the annual Palm Beach amateur golf championship yesterday and eliminated the medalist 8 and 6.

I. L. Merrill, Jr., of Daytona Beach defeated John Shaw of New Canaan, Conn., 1 up; Davis Clarke, New York, defeated Alexander C. Speyer, Jr., Pittsburgh 1 up and Hugh Willoughby III of Port Sewell defeated Robert Crosbie, Newton Center, Mass., 6 and 5.

Schenck and Merrill will face each other and Clarke will oppose Willoughby.

'A' Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala. — Alabama will celebrate "A" Day on March 23. A feature of the day will be a practice game between two picked grid squads, which will climax spring training work at the Capstone.

Shore Effort Fails in Try To Halt B's

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	29	11	4	159	91	62
Rangers	26	10	9	131	73	61
Toronto	22	15	8	110	91	50
Chicago	20	18	6	101	110	46
Detroit	15	23	6	81	114	36
Americans	13	27	4	89	124	30
Canadiens	9	30	5	79	147	23

Results March 7

Boston 2, Americans 1.
Chicago 6, Canadiens 1.

By the Associated Press

The National Hockey League last night saw something that it never saw before—Eddie Shore, Mr. Hockey himself—playing against the Boston Bruins.

The veteran was terrific, playing one of his best games of the year—but it wasn't enough. The Bruins won 2-1 over the Americans as 12,500 saw the festivities.

Considering the fact that Shore was playing his third game of the week, he was little short of sensational. But so were the Bruins, and when the Bruins are sensational, there isn't much a team like the Americans can do about it.

The victory put the Bruins ahead of the idle Rangers in their see-saw scrap for the league lead. And it left the Montreal Canadiens, also beaten, a mathematical chance of overhauling the Amerks for the last play-off spot.

Milt Schmidt, the Bruins' great center, did most of the damage to the fading hopes of the Amerks. He picked up a loose puck and scored early in the first period and in the third period he made the play for Woody Dumart's goal that put the Bruins ahead by 2-0.

The League's other game was interesting only in that it seemed for most of the contest that Paul Goodman, the rookie goalie of the Chicago Black Hawks, was going to score his fifth shutout of the National League season. Matter of fact, he missed a perfect game by less than three minutes, when Charlie Sands whacked one in as the hapless Montreal Canadiens were getting shellacked 6-1.

The littlest package on the ice—Doug Bentley, 135 pounds of energy—was the driving force in the Hawks' win. He scored once and set up three others to help keep the Canadiens' record of not having won at home since Dec. 14 intact.

Demaret and Metz Tie for Top Prize

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Tied with 64's, eight under par, Jimmy Demaret and Dick Metz each pocketed $1,445 yesterday as top money in the $5,025 pro-amateur golf tournament here, one of the richest 18-hole links events of the country.

Forty-eight pros, each teamed with an amateur, competed in the tournament, a best-ball affair.

Demaret, the Houston sharpshooter, who has won five out of 10 winter tournaments, was teamed with Oscar Johnson, retired Chicago life insurance executive. Metz, a Chicago pro, was teamed with Robert O. Bacon of New York.

Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., teamed with amateur Herbert Sheftel, New York, to card a 65, which was tied by Matt Kowall, Philmont, Pa., pro, and Earl E. T. Smith, New York, and Billy Burke, Cleveland pro, and T. S. Talier, Jr., New York. Each of the pros received $153.33, but Snead collected an extra $250 by playing his own ball of 67 to a new course record, one stroke better than the previous mark.

Five teams tied with 66s with each pro collecting $53. They were Tommy Armour, Boca Raton, Fla., pro, and J. Jay O'Brien, New York; Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., pro, and Amory Haskell, New York; Johnny Bulla, Chicago pro, and Thomas S. Shelvin, New York; George Smith, Chicago pro, and W. F. Kenny, Jr., New York, and Marvin Stahl, Lansing, Mich., pro, and Chris Dunphy, New York.

Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio, with 68, and Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., with 69, each received $50. Penna was teamed with T. D. Boardman of Boston and Smith was paired with Lawrence Lloyd, New York.

Oklahoma Aggies Compared With 1928 Sooner Titlist

Final Missouri Valley Conference Standing

	W	L	P. C.	Points For	Points Agst
Oklahoma A.& M.	12	0	1.000	499	309
Creighton	8	4	.667	429	427
Drake	7	5	.583	455	428
Washburn	6	6	.500	386	436
Tulsa	5	7	.417	370	372
Washington	2	10	.167	343	409
St. Louis	2	10	.167	316	426

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—They'll be discussing for years to come down in Oklahoma on the comparative merits of the '28 Sooners and '40 Aggies.

Each team dominated Missouri Valley conference basketball in its day. The Sooners, with the great Vic Holt in the van, racked up 18 loop victories without defeat. Now the Aggies have won all of 12 of their conference games and 13 others in addition for a winning streak of 25.

More Than Four Years

It has been 46 games and more than four years since the Stillwater team has been beaten on its home floor.

Statistically, the '28 Sooners were slightly better defensively, the '40 Aggies better offensively, paradoxical as it may seem.

Oklahoma A. & M. set a new Valley record of 41.6 points per contest this year, despite the fact that Hank Iba always has been noted for stressing the defensive end of the game. The Oklahoma U. team of 1928, with Holt averaging 12.4 points, averaged an even 39 points against 18 Valley opponents.

Defensively, the Sooners held opposition to 24.7 points per contest, while the Aggie mark this year is an even 25.

Figures Don't Tell

Figures probably don't tell the story completely, however, as rule changes have favored the offensive since 1928.

The Aggies' new offensive mark displaces that of 41.1 points established by the championship Creighton team of 1932 which, incidentally, also was undefeated in its eight conference games.

Only four additional Valley teams have turned the unbeaten trick in the 33 conference campaigns. Nebraska started it in 1916 with eight straight; Kansas State came through with 10 in a row in 1919, and in 1923 Phog Allen rang the bell at Kansas U. with 16. Washington U., in 1929, won the title with seven victories and no defeats.

College Wrestlers In Title Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8—West Gym on the Springfield College campus will be the scene of the New England Intercollegiate open wrestling championships today and tomorrow. This championship replaces the one formerly conducted by the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association.

At present entries have been assured from the following New England schools: Amherst, Boston University, Dartmouth, M. I. T., Mass. State, Harvard, Springfield, Trinity, Tufts, Wesleyan, Williams, and possibly Yale.

Only varsity or upperclassmen are allowed to enter. Entries have been accepted from varsity teams, junior varsity squads, or intramural groups. Freshmen are not allowed to enter.

First-round bouts will begin this afternoon and continue in the evening. The finals will be run off Saturday afternoon.

Ernie Rousseau of Holyoke and Jay Ricks, former coach of M. I. T., will officiate. The committee in charge of managing the meet include Ed Bullock, Williams College; Charles Soleau, Amherst College, and Harold S. De Groat, Springfield College.

WHERE TO DINE

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299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

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The Home Forum

Good-by, Vienna!

IT WAS A strange night to say farewell. Vienna had become a city of contradiction, half light and half darkness, and over it we could hear the noise of invisible wings moving through dark levels of the sky. The blackout is a commonplace routine now, but in the autumn of 1938 it could still be a dramatic surprise.

By the time we arrived in Vienna, the obvious scars of *Anschluss* had disappeared, and whatever personal tragedy and desperation there may have been was not apparent to the visitor unless his personal friends happened to be affected. In fact, a guest of the city was greeted by all the signs of gaiety and reconstruction. The *Spanische Reitschule* was getting its long-needed renovation and there was paving, house-cleaning, and repair going on at the Castle of Schönbrunn. The Danube was being improved for shipping and the marshes reclaimed. The shops on the Ring were as irresistible as ever. People still glittered at the opera and the night clubs overflowed with music and laughter. It seemed highly possible that the little statue of Johann Strauss in the park might instantly draw his bow and summon all dancing Vienna to a new waltz. Only in the perpetual gloom of St. Stephen's, or in the dismal room of some tired seamstress, could one imagine the unseen poverty and despair of the city and begin to question its hilarity and brilliance. Yet there was something alien and inscrutable going on, not only in Vienna, but something that had followed us across the continent. We felt like people waiting for the curtain to rise upon an unknown and unpredictable play.

* * *

As this last day reached mid-afternoon, there seemed to be a hastening of tempo in the streets and I even imagined that the people we passed were impatient and abbreviated in their talk. As we were looking in the window of a leather-goods shop, a clerk began to cover it methodically with heavy black material. We inquired about it inside and received our first detailed explanation of the blackout maneuvers, strictly timed and enforced and apparently taken for granted by the inhabitants. All the other shop windows were being darkened, when we returned to the street, and the inspectors were already making their rounds although it was not yet dusk. At the hotel, a maid came to blind our windows and employees were stationed in all the corridors to help guests to their rooms.

The dining-room of the Grand Hotel was one of the islands of light and music in the dark and silent city. Under such circumstances, dinner ceases to be a routine and becomes a celebration. Everyone made elaborate efforts to appear unconcerned. Hitler was making a crucial speech from Nuremburg and there was gossip that the Czechs might try to steal a march on Vienna by air. In that case, this timely blackout would serve the purpose of the fire "drill" during a real fire. Nobody took the idea seriously, but it didn't lessen the tension. Even under such make-believe war conditions, there is a contagious reaction. All the things which have been taken for granted begin to assume enormous importance. One listens intently to everything that is said, the waiters seem even more solicitous than ever, the food is more subtle, and one's neighbors become at once more remarkable and more friendly. Fear, like other disagreeable emotions, can have its fine sublimations. It can destroy the barriers between human beings, encourage laughter and the awareness of every moment of living which people seem to lose in more comfortable states of mind.

* * *

After dinner, we decided to have a look outside; but we went twice around the heavily-shrouded revolving door before we could find the street. A misty rain had begun to fall and the slowly moving cars were barely visible with their tiny blue lights, dim and shielded. The genial doorman, worried about our apparent lack of gaiety, suggested that he call a taxi and send us (1) to a round of night clubs which he assured us were at their best on such a night, (2) to the Vienna woods for an incomparable view of the city divided by light and shadow, or (3) to the opera. So, in this somewhat ironic setting, we went to hear Rossini's light-hearted opera, *Il Barbiere di Seviglia*.

After eleven, the lights came back like an enchantment to the city. The blackout was only a rehearsal, but its shadow had fallen over us and we still could hear the threatening sound of planes as they disappeared into the silences of night, a troubling overture to war.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE GOOD LISTENER": *A Painting in Tempera on Gesso by Berta N. Briggs.*

BECAUSE MRS. BRIGGS does not paint as an ornithologist, she feels no compulsion to show her birds in their natural habitat. Instead, she places them against a rich, decorative background of her own imagining, in keeping with the handling of the composition. Indeed, her stylization gives many of her pictures the effect of embroidered tapestry. For this series of paintings of large jungle and aquatic birds, she has observed and sketched her subjects in a number of European and American zoological gardens. Her feathered models interest her in their humorous similarity to humans she has known, and she seeks to emphasize this in her compositions.

An enthusiastic traveler, Mrs. Briggs is at present the first vice-president of the Society of Women Geographers, and chairman of the New York group of distinguished women travelers of that Society.

Black and Gold

I opened the door suddenly
On to the garden and the night,
And high in the sky was a round golden
moon
Riding between pale wisps of clouds.
Golden daffodils swayed in the light thereof
And a poplar tree, as yet unleafed,
Raised a black spear toward the gold moon.

It seemed the daffodils were pools of moonlight captured below;
Golden pools, stirred by the night wind,
Reflecting serene pale loveliness.

MABEL A. BEEKEN

As Toscanini Conducts

TOSCANINI POSSESSES one quality which, unfortunately, is rare among other conductors, a quality which I do not think has ever been sufficiently stressed. He has a phenomenal capacity to retain his freshness for a musical work even though he has directed it a hundred times. He approaches a work like Beethoven's *Fifth Symphony* with the same enthusiasm, humility and attention to detail that he would to a newly discovered masterpiece. Staleness and stagnancy are altogether impossible with him. He has, moreover, a capacity for work which is almost incredible for a man of his years. Driven by his relentless artistic conscience, he can put in eight consecutive hours of indefatigable rehearsing. He is ruthless in his pursuit of perfection; in seeking it, he forgets time, himself and his physical exhaustion. There is no phrase in a musical work that is so negligible as not to receive Toscanini's minute attention. Toscanini himself has frequently said that in rehearsing a musical work, the important passages can frequently take care of themselves; but it is the supposedly unimportant phrase or line that demands careful consideration.

In rehearsal, Toscanini carves each line of music like a sculptor, paying minute attention to every detail of the outline until, finally, he has moulded the entire composition into a work of art. Every means in his power is employed by him to convey his conception of the music to his men. Frequently analysis is not enough. At such times, Toscanini mimes, burlesques, acts. He will fall on his knees, clench his hands in prayer, and cry out to his men: "Gentlemen, please, *pianissimo!*" To suggest a burlesque passage, he will clench his fists, blow up his cheeks, and kick his right foot ("like this the music should sound!"). A subject in one of the Beethoven symphonies, he told his men, should have the movement of a "mother rocking her baby to sleep," while to suggest to his orchestra men the diaphanous quality he was seeking in another Beethoven theme, he whipped his handkerchief from his pocket and dropped it gently in front of him ("the music should fall from the orchestra like a handkerchief"). He bellows and fumes and rages. He pleads and weeps. He groans and snorts. But when his day of work is over, an orchestra has divined the hidden meaning of a musical masterpiece and succeeded in giving it expression.—From "Men and Women Who Make Music," by DAVID EWEN. (New York: Crowell.)

The Kanakas' First Cinema

"I FORGOT to tell you," said Sam as we were stowing the vast consignment of goods down the forehatch of the *Western Isle*, "we have the one and only travelling cinema show that has ever toured the Pacific. Five thousand feet of film, portable screen, and the latest in projectors. We'll make a packet, now that Bill has got the shutter repaired." . . .

The afternoon was spent in erecting the screen, stretched with long guys between two palms, and in enclosing with jute hessian sheets an area for the spectators to ensure that only those who paid for admission saw the show.

"We don't want you to expect too much in the way of films," observed Sam cheerfully, as these were being dug up from among the old cordage and junk under one of the bunks. "We overspent a bit when we were fitting out, and we had to do the films cheap. But it'll be all the same to these blokes. They'll enjoy them as much as the latest Charlie Chaplin. Bits of them are from A.I. films, but there isn't much in the way of sequence, if you understand me."

Payment for admission, since there was no money in circulation, was of necessity in kind, which meant complicated transactions with coco-nuts, tortoise-shell, the scarce shell money, sea-shell ornaments and pieces of inferior pearl shell. The chaffering began before dark and continued after the opening reel, jerkily projected with many flashes and scratches, began to arouse the interest of the strangest human aggregation that ever sat down on its haunches to enjoy a cinema programme. After about ten minutes, during which the projection improved, the spectators began to grow restive, angry and critical. Some three hundred Kanakas, naked except for loincloths, masses of black woolly hair surmounting ferocious faces, all of them but a few years removed from cannibalism, muttered angrily together with evident dissatisfaction.

Bill was doing the projection, Sam was guarding the takings, while I stood in the shadow beside the screen watching the customers. I called Sam to me.

"Watch their eyes, Sam," I said urgently. "See? They are wandering all over the screen. I see what the trouble is: they have never learned how to focus their eyes so as to recognise three-dimensional objects on a plane surface."

"They don't know what three-dimensional objects are," was the not very intelligent retort. But after a minute or so Sam added: "But I believe you're right, none the less."

"Is there a picture of a ship, or something they can recognise? If there is, Bill can slow down the projection as much as he can. Once we can get them to recognise something the rest will be plain sailing."

We explained our theory to Bill, who set us hunting for another reel in which there were a few feet, taken probably from some newsreel, of a yacht race. Bill slowed down projection to the point where the film nearly caught on fire. Five times a schooner-rigged yacht was shown rounding a buoy and received with complete apathy. Then up went a howl of recognition and a cry of: "Ship, ship." With that Hollywood gained three hundred more converts, and a very tense half-hour ended.—GEORGE DIGBY, in "Goose Feathers." (New York: Dutton.)

With Adventure in Our Hearts

THERE WAS NO particular reason why we should go to Tekoa. None of our friends had been there, to lure us with their enthusiastic reactions. Tekoa is not only "off the beaten track." No road leads to it, save a donkey track from Bethlehem. The section is no more "improved" than when David spent his "wanderjahre," running about here. Yet its very name has long intrigued us. Tekoa of Amos—we must reach it, somehow.

The chief tourist information office in Jerusalem hears our enquiry without revealing surprise. . . . Taking up his desk phone in the modern office on Julian Way, the "head man for Palestine" asks his clerk, "Send me the chief donkey man. I have two for Tekoa tomorrow."

Pending the arrival of the "sheik of the donkeys," our "touristic" friend lays out the campaign.

"We have not sent anyone to Tekoa for years. But it can be done. You will rise at four to-morrow morning, having had your breakfast brought to your room the night before, with thermos bottles. At five, a motor will call, drive you out to Bethlehem, fifteen minutes south. There your donkeys will be waiting at the Square, in front of the Church of the Nativity. You will have a Christian Arab, Hassan, for dragoman. Also, two donkey boys. I shall order your luncheon and water packed in saddle bags. Wear sun helmets and dark glasses. The Desert of Tekoa is a fiery furnace at noon. You will enjoy your early morning ride from Bethlehem, however. It will be a high point of your whole summer."

Our morale begins to weaken when we see the elaborate preparations. . . .

It is going to be quite a jaunt for two who have not been even on a horse for years. But it is no time now to weaken, especially as the door opens and the rotund chief of the Bethlehem donkeys is ushered in.

"How long a ride is it from Bethlehem to Tekoa?" my fellow pilgrim enquires.

"Oh, three or four hours on donkey will get you to Tekoa. And perhaps two hours will bring you back to Bethlehem. About five hours in all with an extra hour under the trees for your lunch and noon siesta."

We are in for adventure. Why not? We have finished all our sightseeing in Jerusalem. Day after tomorrow we shall entrain for Port Said, an all-day journey, and pick up our comfortable cruise ship. . . . In these days when one motors everywhere in Palestine, it is a privilege to find a place to which one can go only by donkey.

One of the trusty Arab servants of the house raps on our door promptly at four. He need not. We are already wide-eyed and alert, *eager* for the day's adventures. *We are going to Tekoa.* At last! Exhilaration wings our pilgrim feet. We shall soon be walking in the footprints of the protesting prophet, Amos.

Already the strident cocks in the outskirts of Jerusalem are sounding dawn. Seeing through our dark-blue window draperies a glow of light, as of an arc light on the Nablus-Nazareth Road, we pull back the curtains and see the huge round moon just setting behind the hills along this old road of the pilgrims, as they walked from Galilee to Jerusalem for the Passover. The light is of indescribable quality—leaving an afterglow of silver on the age-old road, as a sunset leaves its trail of brilliant colour. Over the face of the fields and olive groves outside our window the dawnlight is creeping. More cocks crow. Our muezzin neighbour steps into the balcony of his minaret, only a few yards from our window, and contemplates the fresh morning landscape as he makes ready to sound the call to prayer. It is Friday, and the muezzin's wife, arrayed in her Moslem "Sunday" best—a clean white gown with exquisitely becoming red veil flowing from her head—is walking about the little mosque yard, her son in her arms. . . .

Under the olive trees across the road, Bedouin women, in black tents pitched on the very edge of Jerusalem, are doing their chores. These early morning hours are precious. One carries a huge round tray on her head, *en route* to market for tomatoes. Her husband leads forth a long procession of sleek black goats, to start them on their day's grazing. The whole scene moves with the solemnity of a vested choir. "Strength and dignity" are written all over the scene.

The leaves of the olive trees are getting greener every second, as daylight advances. Their trunks look as if wrapped in ridgy cork. The delicate pastel cream of neighbouring houses, their red tile roofs, stand out against a sky of chalcedony blue. Birds begin to chirp. The first motor flies by, on the Nablus road. Everything is stirring. Our own car is probably waiting down below. So donning the long pongee dust coats which will be our riding habits: attaching a few extra handkerchiefs to the back of sun-helmets to protect our necks: making sure that my Athens bag is filled with notebooks, pencils, and extra film-packs, we tiptoe out the sleeping hostel, adventure in our hearts.—From "Footprints in Palestine," by MADELEINE S. MILLER. (New York: Revell.)

He Grew Up a Woodsman

THE FASCINATION which the wilderness exercised on Daniel Boone to the end of his life began almost as early as his knowledge of Indians. The odd ways of wild animals, or just the charm of complete solitude, never failed to stir him.

When, in 1744, Squire Boone, his father, bought twenty-five acres some miles distant from the farm, he used it mainly for grazing and dairying. The early settlers often sent their cattle miles away to graze for a whole season, and this pasture was too far away to bring the cows home at night. Year after year, from about the time Daniel was ten years old, the boy and his mother used to take the cattle out in the grazing season and live there in a cabin, while Squire Boone stayed at home, managing his blacksmith shop and the modest weaving establishment which now required five or six looms.

From the age of ten to sixteen, young Daniel did little but watch the cattle and roam the woods. The cows may sometimes have been neglected; Boone himself in after life attributed his love of the wild to the carefree roving of these early formative years. As a kinsman remarked, he remained "ever unpracticed in the business of farming, but grew up a woodsman." . . .

As to his education, there is dispute. Scores of Boone manuscripts—letters, accounts, bonds, militia orders, survey books—show that whatever Daniel Boone's schooling may have been, his book-learning never amounted to very much. His handwriting was a scrawl. His spelling always had a wild, free, original flavor, like his life. In its way it was magnificent. It served its purpose well enough. But it was never gained by prolonged study.—From "Daniel Boone," by JOHN BAKELESS. (New York: Morrow.)

Standardization

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STANDARDIZATION is a term which one might say has come into its own in the last decade or so, for it has become characteristic of modern times. And yet, in spite of what it signifies in certain industries—the lifting up of manufactured goods, for instance, to a prescribed level, thereby safeguarding the purchaser, and the establishment of minimum wage laws, thereby protecting the wage-earner—standardization, as such, has many opponents.

We find William Lyon Phelps saying, "Regimentation is the enemy of progress;" and Calvin Coolidge wrote: "Progress depends very largely on the encouragement of variety. . . . The privilege of the individual to develop his own thoughts and shape his own character, that makes progress possible." These men saw the dangers of standardization. For no matter how high a human standard may be, limitation is always present because that standard is below perfection. For example, one might have a highly developed piece of apparatus, but if this were taken as an ultimate standard, progress would not be made beyond it. This would mean the stultifying of initiative, resourcefulness, and the limitation of progress.

How to deal with the problem of standardization—to keep that which it may offer of good, yet not to be limited by it—is a question which needs to be faced and answered. Christian Science, in solving this problem, presents the ideal in regard to it; not an impractical, unattainable ideal, but one that can be envisioned and embraced by the individual in proportion to his understanding and application of spiritual facts.

Jesus gave the one perfect standard for all time when he said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." No standard is high enough, then, unless it is perfection itself. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 353), "Perfection underlies reality." This is not hard to grasp when we accept the spiritual record of creation set forth in the first chapter of Genesis: "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him. . . . And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Christian Science reveals God to be infinite Spirit, Love, divine Mind; hence it follows that His creation must be spiritual, lovely, intelligent. Even glimpsing the infinitude of God enables thought to grasp in some degree the limitlessness of the intelligence, the beauty, the good which are man's to use and enjoy.

The joy and freedom which come from knowing these spiritual facts are shown in two passages from Mrs. Eddy's writings. One from Science and Health reads (p. 258): "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." The other, from her "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 82, 83), is as follows: "Immortal Mind is God, immortal good; in whom the Scripture saith 'we live, and move, and have our being.' This Mind, then, is not subject to growth, change, or diminution, but is the divine intelligence, or Principle, of all real being; holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

As we realize that our real selfhood is the expression of God, good, we see that there is no limit to the good we may express. And we are in no danger of becoming boastful or vain, for we are conscious that God is the source of all good; that to Him belongs the glory.

We may well ask ourselves about everything in our experience, What is my standard for this? Rejecting everything that is limited, distorted, and imperfect, and accepting only what is perfect, we shall see the real standard. Seeing it, we must work up to it by improving our thoughts until they conform to perfection. A high ideal! Yes, but the patience, the love, and the perseverance one must exercise to attain it bless one along the entire way.

God being the Principle of all right desires, motives, and attainment, perfection is the universal standard. No limitation of good belongs to the real selfhood of anyone. And here we see that it is not a matter of great concern whether our brother is measuring up to some human standard we may have outlined. In this regard, the all-important question is, Are our thoughts of our brother measuring up to the standard of perfection?

One can readily see the freedom which results from accepting as one's own the standard of perfection. In it there is no restriction of good. One's love, one's service, one's consciousness of good cannot be humanly standardized, when it is understood that the resources of good are infinite and inexhaustible. Paul, with the standard of perfection before him, wrote in his letter to the Ephesians (Ephesians 1:3, 4): "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ: according as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love."

Storm Beach

Southward the sky is still an indigo-slate wall,
The wake of storm receding in new
morning light,
The wild palms hushed now of their
turbulence,
But on the green sea, surf still furiously
white.

And here upon the beach, the casual
heritage of storm:
A litter of green coconuts, a king crab's
carapace,
Flowery branches of cream coral, a
weathered shoe
And tattered filigree of sea-fan's lilac
lace.

A pelican surveys the scene with
speculative gaze,
Calm of sleek wing but watchfully
wide-eyed;
And in a tidal pool a starfish and its
satellites of shells
Await with equal calm the changing of
the tide.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1940

Wire-Tapping Probe in R. I. Seems Certain

U. S. Senate Committee approves proposal — Other eastern states may be involved.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—A Senate investigation into wire tapping in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other eastern states was anticipated at the Capitol today after a Senate Committee approved the investigation and recommended an increase in funds to carry it out.

The investigation would probe charges of wire tapping into the homes of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, R. I., and Rhode Island's Attorney General, Louis V. Jackvony.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee unanimously approved March 7 the resolution of Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island. In addition, the Committee recommended an appropriation of $25,000 to carry on the probe, whereas Senator Green had asked but $15,000.

Green Expects Approval

The Green resolution now goes to the Senate Control and Audit Committee before coming before the full chamber. Senator Green's office anticipates approval by this Committee and the full Senate, and indicates the investigation, once approved, will begin without delay.

To what extent Massachusetts figures in the probe is not disclosed. But Massachusetts spokesmen at the Capitol believe the case affects only cities adjacent to the Rhode Island border. New Bedford is mentioned as a point that may be included.

Discovery of Wires

The Rhode Island wire-tapping case has been under surveillance by local, state, and federal authorities since November of last year. At that time, the discovery was made that wires in the home of Mayor McCoy had been tapped, also that wires in the home and offices of Attorney General Jackvony had been tapped.

Subsequently, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Edward Lee Barton by both Pawtucket and Providence police. Mr. Barton, a former G-Man, has not been apprehended. Those close to the probe here believe that Mr. Barton was connected with a detective agency in New York City.

Trinity's Rector Silent on Plans

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, since 1930, today declined to comment on reports coming from Princeton, N. J., that he will resign this rectorship and will move to Princeton in the fall to become Rector of Trinity Church there.

The Princeton post is considered one of the most important in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, largely because of its close association with the students of Princeton University. It has been vacant since the passing on last October of the Rev. Robert Williams who had been Rector for 21 years. Since that time the work has been carried on temporarily by the Rev. John C. Crocker, a Canon of Trinity Cathedral in Trenton, N. J., who will shortly move to Massachusetts to become Headmaster of Groton School.

Dr. Kinsolving is the son of the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, who has been Rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, since 1906. In 1937 he married Mary Kemp Blagden of Ambler, Pa.

Among Dr. Kinsolving's predecessors at Trinity Church, Boston, were Phillips Brooks, who became Bishop of Massachusetts in 1891; Alexander Mann, now Bishop of Pittsburgh, and Henry Knox Sherrill, now Bishop of Massachusetts.

Quincy Dredging Bids Opened

Three bids for completing dredging of the channel for traffic in Town River, Quincy, were opened today by officials of the United States Army Engineers office in Boston. The project, which provides for removal of 32,700 cubic yards of material from the river bed, will be completed in about two months.

Low bidder for the job was the Great Lakes Dredging & Dock Co., of New York, which offered to do it for $24,439.98. There were two other bids, one from the Arundel Corporation of Baltimore, Md. for $30,898, and the other from the J. S. Packard Dredging Company of Boston for $52,320.

The dredging was started in December, 1938. The remaining stretch begins at a point abreast the Town River Yacht Club and continues to a point opposite the Rolfe Yacht Company yard. The channel will be 24 feet deep at mean low water for a distance of about 1,000 feet, and there will also be an 18-foot turning basin.

It will permit coastwise vessels to move almost into the center of Quincy. The Town River is a small tidal stream about two miles long, which is a tributary of Weymouth Fore River.

Bill Says R. I. Meal Must Be Just That

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (AP)—The gentle art of cooking Rhode Island Johnny cakes frequently has been a matter of debate in the General Assembly, but the fame of the meal from which Johnny cakes are made bore recognition for the first time today.

Senator James F. Sherman, Portsmouth Republican, introduced a bill which would prohibit the use of the word Rhode Island on any corn meal not grown, ground or manufactured in this State, and would provide a $100 fine for violations.

Specializing in Rubber Research

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Désirée le Beau

Research Associate at Massachusetts Institute of Technology conducting experiments in the laboratory.

Youthful Woman Chemist Research Associate at Tech

It might be the mysterious Maginot fortress into which we descended—winding stairs down into the ground, dim subterranean passages, a door opening, a room of strange machinery. But no, there is a girl here! Blonde and slight. She even smiles and appears at home in these surroundings.

No, it is not the Maginot Line. We remember—it is "Tech"—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. And this young girl who smiles is Dr. Désirée le Beau, Research Associate, very much at ease among test tubes and microscopes—more so, possibly, than when faced by an inquisitive reporter.

On the other hand, a reporter might be a bit disconcerted, too. A woman chemist—we had pictured someone quite different from this entirely feminine, thoroughly friendly young person, looking for all the world like any efficient, up-to-date business girl one might meet behind an office desk.

But here beside her, carefully covered with a black cloth, is not a typewriter, but the delicate apparatus of a microscope. On the bench nearby are test tubes filled with mysterious looking liquids, and the blue flame of a Bunsen burner flickers eerily against the glasses. Yes, Dr. le Beau is a chemist. There's no doubt about that.

There was a time, however, when she was undecided about it. She wasn't sure which she wanted to be the most—a chemist or a concert pianist. That was long ago, in Austria. "I always had piano lessons," she explained, "even though we moved about from place to place a good deal while my father was in the Army."

It was in school, however, continued Dr. le Beau, that she became fascinated with the mysteries of chemistry. For in Austria all boys and grils are required to study it. But, even so, she finally admitted, it is unusual for a woman to make it a career.

"Well"—she paused a moment trying to find words to explain the urge that tells a girl she wanted to be a natural scientist, "either you are interested in it and want to spend your whole life in it, or else you don't care a rap about it," she finished with a shrug of the shoulders. And not being in the latter classification, it was with her whole heart set on a career in chemistry that she studied at the University of Vienna and the University of Graz, obtaining her Ph.D. at the latter.

Now there is in Vienna one of the largest rubber manufacturing plants in Austria, and it was there that Dr. le Beau got her first commercial laboratory experience in research. It was good training, of course, but three years of it, she said was enough. "Anyway, I did not want to stay in one place. I wanted to progress," she declared with determination.

So Paris was next. The Société de Progrès Techniques had taken over a process for the production of microporous rubber in the development of which Dr. le Beau had participated while in Austria, and she was put in charge of the commercial development of this process in France. Again it was research on rubber. She laughed. "I could not seem to get away from it." Nor did she want to.

Then a Boston chemical company took over the right for the same process in the United States and brought Dr. le Beau to this country for the purpose of setting it up here. Besides her work on this process, she tackled a number of other problems pertaining to the application of rubber and rubber latex for a variety of new uses.

Quite recently Dr. le Beau was appointed a Research Associate at "Tech," assisting Dr. Ernst A. Hauser, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering. On what sort of experiments? Dr. Hauser himself came in to help explain, and they paused for a description ambiguous enough to conceal the exact nature of another one of these mysterious "processes" that chemists are always in the midst of developing. They worded it carefully, "research work on clays and high polymer substances, as for example, synthetic plastics—and naturally again including rubber, both natural and synthetic."

After this, one hesitated to mention the trivial subject of sports. But Dr. le Beau brightened immediately. Sports? Yes, indeed. In fact, she had just returned, she confided enthusiastically, from a week of skiing in New Hampshire.

Proving, of course, that Dr. le Beau is no laboratory grind, even though she is a member of such imposing organizations as the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Sigma Xi. In fact, she is not only a regular sort of person, but is fast becoming thoroughly Bostonian, as well as a United States citizen, because she confesses that the thing she likes best about Boston is the Symphony Orchestra—which, one must admit, is another interest pretty far removed from rubber experiments.

Busses Offer 7½-Cent Fare To Winthrop

Transportation group puts in petition for two routes from Boston without competition.

The Winthrop to Boston transportation situation was further complicated this morning when a second company, Winthrop Transportation Co. Inc. filed petitions with City Clerk William J. Doyle for permission to operate busses along two routes from Winthrop to Boston.

The two petitions, which will go to the Boston City Council on Monday, are in addition to one pending before the Winthrop Board of Selectmen seeking permission for busses of this line to circle through the town.

First of the two routes proposed by the Winthrop Transportation Company is from the Winthrop line along Saratoga Street in East Boston, past Maverick Square to South Perry. Eighteen busses would be operated and the fare would be 7½ cents each way, according to the Company's president, Alvah G. Sleeper, Boston attorney, if no competing lines operated.

The second route proposed by the Company would take the busses to Haymarket Square in downtown Boston via Sumner Tunnel. The Company stands ready to operate 35 busses with a 10-cent fare each way, Mr. Sleeper said. Operation of a competing line, however, would necessitate a fare of 15 cents.

The question as to what transportation system shall replace the abandoned Narrow Gauge Railway between Winthrop and Boston is engrossing the attention of Boston City Councilors, as they set off the petition for making permanent the emergency bus service which Rapid Transit Inc. now operates, against protests of citizens of Winthrop and East Boston, voiced at a hearing in the Council Chamber yesterday.

Rapid Transit is operating between Winthrop and Maverick Square, East Boston, on a 60-day emergency permit, which expires March 28. Judge Charles E. Flynn, President of the firm, told the Councilors that his company had spent $100,000 and had contracted for another $100,000 outlay to buy equipment; and he claimed, furthermore, the support of 95 per cent of Winthrop's citizens, who, he declared, must have some transportation to Boston.

Chairman Walter G. Baker of the Winthrop Board of Selectmen urged the Councilors not to grant the permit.

The basic contention of those from Winthrop who opposed the petition appeared to be that it costs 20 cents to get from Winthrop to Boston under the plan—10 cents for the bus to Maverick Square, and 10 cents from there to downtown Boston. They urged that the Winthrop bus line be extended to Boston, or that another company offering lower fares be given the permit.

Citizens and public officials of East Boston, led by Councilor James S. Coffey, opposed the petition and contended that the busses running through East Boston create a serious traffic hazard.

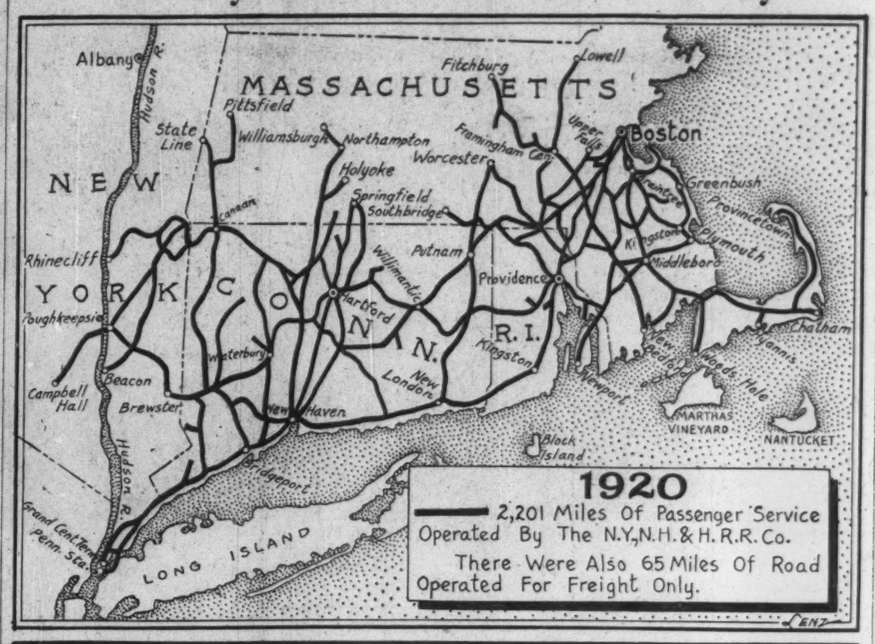
U. S. Income Tax Filing Speeds Up

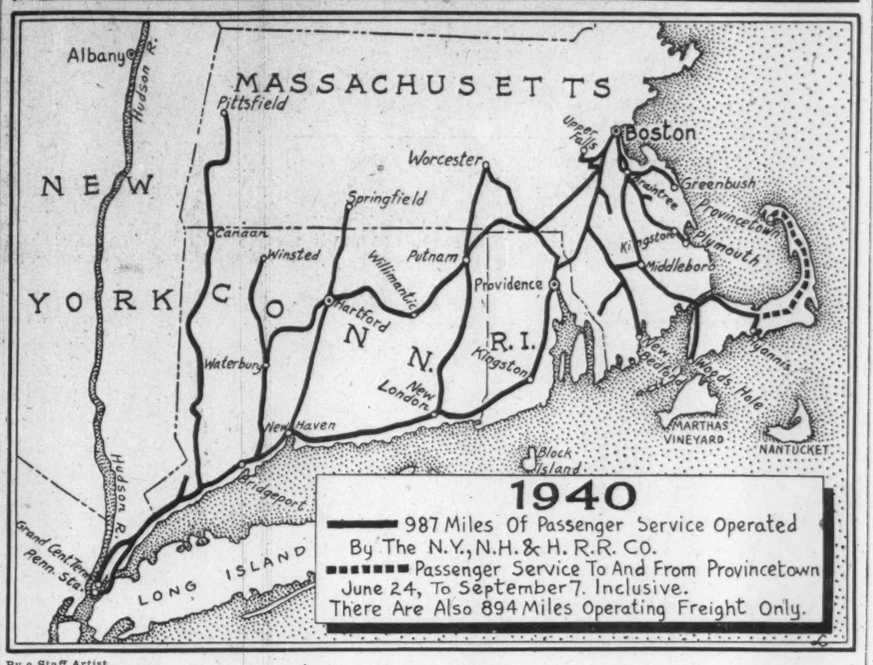
Hundreds of people lined the eighth floor corridors of the Federal Building in Boston today as only one week remained before the deadline for filing Federal income tax returns.

Warning to procrastinators was issued today by Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue. He reminded taxpayers that their returns must be in on the 15th of this month or they will be subject to an assessment of one-fourth of their income tax and lose the privilege of paying the tax by installments.

There are at least 35,000 more Federal taxpayers this year in Massachusetts than there were last year. Under the new Federal laws and court decisions, State and municipal employees are now taxable by the Federal Government as well as by the State.

Twenty Years in Railroad History





By a Staff Artist

Maps Tell Graphic Story

The maps show the amount of passenger service on the New Haven system in 1920 as compared to 1940. The only roads shown in the 1940 map are those on which passenger service is operated. The freight service map for 1940 would appear substantially the same as the 1920 passenger service map. In 1929 the New Haven operated or controlled 2,266 miles of track and supplied passenger service on 2,201 miles, or 97 per cent of the total. In 1939 only 1,881 miles of road remain in operation, with passenger service on only 987 miles, or 52 per cent of the total miles operated.

Reduction of train service is attributed to the competition of busses and street cars and the tremendous increase of the use of private automobiles for commuting purposes.

25 New Haven Stations to Reopen March 11

After a lapse of more than a year and a half in passenger service to 88 stations in Eastern Massachusetts officials of the New Haven Railroad were today preparing to restore service this weekend to 25 of the closed stations in accordance with an order of the State Department of Public Utilities effective Sunday, March 10.

Although a total of 32 stations have been ordered reinstated only 25 will reopen now, the remaining seven are below Yarmouth and will be on a special summer schedule starting about June 24 and continuing to Sept. 7. This service calls for one train each week-day from Yarmouth to Provincetown in the forenoon and one each week-day from Provincetown to Yarmouth in the afternoon.

Although the Commission's order is effective Sunday, technically the stations will not be affected until Monday as the order deals strictly with commuter service.

There has been no Sunday service to many of these stations for some time and none has been ordered by the Commission.

The stations on which service has been ordered restored to open Monday are:

East Foxboro, Plymptonville, Boylston Street, Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills, Mount Hope, Upham's Corner, Bird Street, Mount Bowdoin, Harvard Street, Dorchester, Morton Street, River Street, Blue Hill Avenue, Fairmount, Charles River, Dover, Farm Street, Medfield Junction, Clicquot, Millis, Medway, West Medway, Caryville and East Braintree.

Those to reopen about June are: South Dennis, Harwich, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, Provincetown.

With regard to the type of shelter to be provided at the reopened stations the Commission in its order said:

"We are of opinion also that in certain locations where stations ought to be retained as train stops the public convenience and necessity do not require the continued maintenance of buildings or structures presently maintained and that the same may be discontinued in order to promote more economical operations, provided suitable shelters are constructed and maintained for the purpose of protecting waiting passengers from the elements. We make no order to this effect, having assurance from the Trustees that our recommendation that such shelters be substituted for existing station buildings will receive their earnest and careful consideration."

Similar abandonments and curtailments of service petitioned by the New Haven since 1920, when the company operated passenger service over 2,201 miles of its 2,266 miles of road, has resulted in a drop to 987 miles of passenger service in 1940.

The 1920 figures show the road operated passenger service over 97 per cent of its total miles.

In 1929 the New Haven's records showed that the number of miles of road operated totaled 2,129 and of this passenger service was supplied on 1,693 miles or 80 per cent of the track. Later in 1935, the total miles of road operated dropped to 2,069 and passenger service supplied on 1,183 miles or 57 per cent of the total. This year the figures show total miles operated 1,881 with passenger service on 987 miles or 52 per cent.

Even today, while the New Haven is preparing to restore service on the above 25 stations, the Utilities Commission is preparing an order on another New Haven petition to curtail service on 55 stations on the Old Colony branch.

Court Clerks Give Auto Case Views

Clerks of Massachusetts' district courts presented their views on proposals for barring them and other district court officials from practicing law in automobile cases at a closed meeting today of the Committee on the Unlawful Practice of Law of the Boston Bar Association.

The meeting was the third held by the Committee in its efforts to find a solution to what has been termed by the Council of the Association "a reproach on the administration of justice in this Commonwealth." Previous meetings were attended by delegates from local bar associations and justices and special justices of the district courts.

Specifically, the Committee has under consideration a recommendation of the Council of the Association for extension of the Supreme Court rules to exclude clerks, special justices and justices from practicing as attorneys in automobile collision cases. The unfair advantage allegedly held by parties who retain these officials in the motor vehicle litigation—which comprises the majority of cases in district courts today—would thus be eliminated.

Athletic Night Plans

Plans for the annual athletic night of the Traffic Club of New England were discussed yesterday at a luncheon meeting of the Club's Board of Governors, held at the Parker House, with Irving T. Sorge, President, and Chairman of the Board, presiding. Athletic night will be at the Copley-Plaza Thursday, March 14, at 6:30 p. m. About 600 are expected.

County Clerks Tell of Paying For Their Jobs

Two women gave $250 each and were rehired after being told 'it was all a mistake.'

Two women employees of the Suffolk Superior Court Clerk's office testified this morning before Judge George F. Leary and a Suffolk County jury that they had been discharged from their jobs but after paying $250 each had been told it was all a mistake and were rehired.

Miss Mary M. Cunningham of Roxbury, an index clerk for 20 years, testified at the fifth day of the trial of John Patrick Connolly, ex-Clerk of Court, and William T. Conway on bribery charges, that she had been discharged in February, 1937, two months after Mr. Connolly took office.

She said that her brother-in-law, a police officer in South Boston, was a friend of William T. Conway. She testified that she gave her brother-in-law $250 and was later told by Mr. Connolly that her discharge had been a mistake and that she should come back to work.

Discharged After 16 Years

The other employee who testified to a $250 payment was Miss Louise V. Crowley, of Dorchester, a clerical assistant for 16 years, and sister of Police Superintendent Michael Crowley.

She testified that she was discharged in April, 1937. She said that about two weeks later she gave her brother, John, $250 and immediately returned to work. This testimony was introduced by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle who is prosecuting the case.

Later, John Crowley, who is chief inspector of the Highway Division of the City of Boston, corroborated his sister's testimony. He said that he paid Mr. Conway $250 in cash in a corridor in City Hall and he added that he was satisfied that if he paid the money his sister would go back to work.

Under cross examination both Miss Cunningham and Miss Crowley reiterated their testimony of payments which they made to get their jobs back. Miss Cunningham admitted that Edward Farquharson, an employee of the Clerk's office, had spoken to Mr. Connolly in her behalf and had told her, before she made the payment, that she would be rehired.

Tells of Other Help

Miss Crowley, under questioning by Abner Sisson, counsel for Mr. Connolly, admitted that she too had had other help in regaining her position. She said that Mr. Connolly's father had interceded for her and that she had given him a clock in gratitude for his efforts.

The first witness today was William C. Creed, former assistant clerk, who testified that he had given notice of discharge to Miss Cunningham and Miss Crowley and that subsequently both returned to their jobs.

Paid Conway $200

Another witness was Miss Marguerite W. Kennedy, an employee of the office for 21 years, who testified that she herself paid Mr. Conway $200 and collected money from several other girls. She turned the money over to Mr. Conway, she said. The money she paid, Miss Kennedy testified, was a "guarantee for my position."

"A week later, he gave me a list of names and told me that if each girl gave the amount shown on the list they would be privileged girls and could stay.

The list was Mary Brogie, $250; Mary Brophy, $200; Martha Friel, $300; Gertrude Cotter, $200; Catherine Gibbons, $200; Anna Pugh, $200.

Wheeler Keeps Name Off State Presidential Ballot

Burton K. Wheeler, United States Senator from Montana, made known today to William A. Motley, Jr., Chairman of the Election Committee, that he did not want his name placed on any nominating ballot for the Presidential candidacy. His letter was turned over to Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, by Mr. Motley.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight, with lowest temperature near 28 degrees; Saturday generally fair; moderate west to northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy with light snow tonight and in north portion Saturday; slightly colder tonight.

Vermont: Light snow tonight and Saturday; slightly colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with light snow in west and central portions tonight; Saturday generally fair, little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds becoming fresh northwest Saturday; broken clouds tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	29	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	29	28	New York	31	31
Denver	26	24	Norfolk	37	34
Helena	41	39	Philadelphia	33	32
Kansas City	34	32	St. Louis	28	28
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	55	55
Miami	63	49	Washington	34	32
Minneapolis	20	20			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 8.
B—Minimum, March 7.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:10 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 11:27 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:12 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Worth a Million," by Vernon Sylvanie. With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright, Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C. Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 3:50, 8:50, 11. "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President." 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft and Joan Bennett. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Exeter—
"Remember the Night," with Barbara Stanwyck and Fred McMurray. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 2, 5, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "British Intelligence." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney. "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint's Double," with George Sanders. 11:24 a. m., 2:33, 5:42, 8:50. "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred McMurray. 9:35 a. m. 12:44, 3:56, 7:02, 10:11. Tomorrow: Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay.

Majestic—
"Gone With the Wind," featuring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 10 a. m., 2:45, 8. (Seats reserved for evening performance).

Metropolitan—
"Sidewalks of London," featuring Vivian Leigh. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Seventeen" with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Isle of Destiny," with William Gargan. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Mercy Plane," with James Dunn. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:40. Stage: George Beatty, Gregory & Raymon, Chester Fredericks & Co. 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:35. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. Also "He Married His Wife," starring Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The Monroe Doctrine," "Historical Paris," "Skiing Technique," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"The Lion Has Wings," with Merle Oberon and Ralph Richardson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "The Fatal Hour," with Boris Karloff. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
"The Monroe Doctrine," with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda, travelogues; Dave Apollon's Band; "Bowling Skill"; a Stooge comedy; cartoons, and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also "100 Men and a Girl," starring Deanna Durbin and L. Stokowski. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15, and 8.

Uptown—
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Fighting 69th," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15, and 7:45. (Seats reserved evening performances and Sunday afternoon.)

Music

Sanders Theater—
Program of Igor Stravinsky's own compositions, conducted by himself. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Faelten Pianoforte School, 30 Huntington Avenue—
Recital by pupils of the Faelten School. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Saints and Symbols by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Techniques in Painting by Mrs. Tanner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Mrs. Mary Pumphrey Tower, pianist. 2:45.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Laughton, Miss Leigh, Cary Grant in New Films—Harvard Concert

'Sidewalks of London' And Another 'Seventeen'

"Sidewalks of London," currently at the Metropolitan Theater, is in a sense a folk tale. Its characters are buskers—those entertainers whose endeavors are calculated to ease the passage of time for London's theater queues.

Sometimes these mountebanks are exceedingly clever and sometimes they are like the chief characters of "Sidewalks of London." Charles Laughton, whose fictional name is Charles in this instance, is the chief busker. He is an awkward fellow, a pudgy recitalist whose star "turn" is a recitation of Kipling's "If," with gestures. He has two companions, a guitarist and a harmonica player.

And then one night a pretty, petty thief steals the sixpence with which Charles has been rewarded for his labors. He chases her to a lunch wagon, where he finds her imitating him for the benefit of two men in evening clothes who turn out to be a song writer and an American newspaperman. Charles' wrath is appeased until he notices that the girl has robbed the song writer. Again he takes up the chase, corners the girl in an abandoned mansion, saves her from prosecution, and soon has a new partner for his act.

But Liberty, the girl, is ambitious. When the song writer gives her an opportunity to break into the theater, she promptly abandons Charles and his friends, and becomes a star. Charles takes to drink, is sent to prison, and upon release degenerates into a fake blind beggar. Liberty encounters him one day and, prompted by conscience, gets him an audition. Of course, he fails. But encouraged by this act of thoughtfulness on the part of the girl he has loved, he returns to the London curbs, once more a happy busker.

The elements of a pathetic and yet an amusing genre piece are there all right, but they have not been realized. "Sidewalks of London" never makes this small corner of human experience real or its people truly sympathetic.

Instead of a genuine absorption into character, the hero of "Sidewalks of London" becomes too patently a case of an actor acting a busker with Charles Laughton mannerisms—the curling lip, the drooping head, the upturned glance—a sort of busker's imitation of Charles Laughton.

As Liberty, Vivien Leigh was under the handicap of lacking even a semblance of the dancing talent which she is supposed to possess. And her intermittent cockney accent did not contribute to verisimilitude. Larry Adler, Tyrone Guthrie, and Rex Harrison and a number of thumbnail-sketched minor characters were considerably more impressive.

* * *

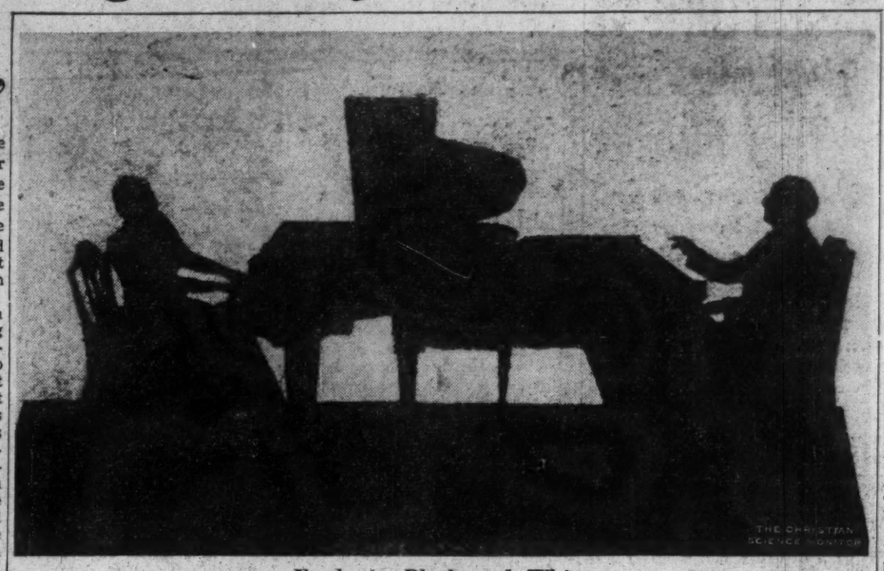
"Seventeen." Paramount remake of Booth Tarkington's story, takes advantage of many a familiar situation in bringing up-to-date the trials and tribulations of Willie Baxter, who would like it much more if people could only remember to call him William.

"Seventeen" is really an adaptation once removed. It is based not only on the Tarkington novel, but on the stage play by Stuart Walker, Hugh Stanislaus, and Stannard Means. The script writers, Agnes Christine Johnson and Stuart Palmer, have tried to retain the mood of the original while advancing the background by about a quarter of a century. The results are sometimes successful. The strictly domestic scenes are still the best. These can have needed little alteration.

There are times when the young people of the comedy become rather tiresome, not only to their friends and families but to the spectator also. This is perhaps due less to the players than to the script, which has taken a broad hand to a subject that, for best effects, should be treated with considerable delicacy.

Willie, the wistful hero, is again faced with the problem of winning Lola, an unpleasantly sophisticated young woman from Chicago (the baby talker of the first "Seventeen"). He goes into debt for her. He "borrows" his father's dress suit with which to impress her. He bears the slings and arrows of a younger sister's outrageous taunts for her. He even fights for her, only to have the heartless heroine elope at the end with another. At that, there are some pretty funny scenes in "Seventeen."

Betty Field has no doubt done what she was told in playing Lola, but the character seems unnecessarily common. It is difficult to believe that a sharp group of youngsters wouldn't have seen through her stock sophistications and mimicked them mercilessly. Perhaps not. Jackie Cooper indulges in his usual variety of pained expressions as Willie, whom he makes a likable if callow youth. The other members of the family are excellently played, especially by Norma Jean Nelson as fiendish younger sister, and Ann Shoemaker as the gently understanding Mrs. Baxter. Mr. Baxter is the sort of role Otto Kruger can play with one hand tied behind his back.



Etude in Black and White

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, who will appear with the Zighera Chamber Orchestra in Jordan Hall Monday evening.

'His Girl Friday'

Pungent and garrulous, "His Girl Friday" is an implied argument that suggestion and implication are as effective as outright statement. It went without saying that Columbia could never have introduced verbatim the raffish characters of "The Front Page," which Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur wrote in 1928. But even with its profanity and more outspoken jests removed, the new version, called, "His Girl Friday," is hardly less Hecht-ic and hard-boiled.

In this second remake of probably the most celebrated stage piece dealing with the Fourth Estate, Scenarist Charles Lederer has turned Hildy (now short for Hildegarde) Johnson into a newspaperwoman who has divorced her managing editor husband and is about to marry an insurance salesman (Ralph Bellamy).

Walter Burns, the ex-husband-managing editor, is a resourceful blackguard who, with the aid of a friendly gangster, manages to have Hildy's fiancé arrested and interned every time the prospective bride and groom seem to be heading for the altar, in Albany. Burns dupes Hildy into interviewing a condemned man, remaining to cover the latter's escape, and finally, in returning to himself and to newspaper work.

"His Girl Friday" is racy, cruelly naturalistic, aggressively indifferent to decency and humaneness. It is at the same time more authentic than most newspaper films and not authentic at all. According to this film, metropolitan press rooms are entirely populated by individuals so brutal, insolent, and hard-bitten that their presence becomes depressing long before they have hurled their final insult into a telephone.

For all that, it is a film of superior craftsmanship. Frank Hawks' direction and the acting roar like a high-speed press at edition time. The dramatic episodes flash like photographers' bulbs. The story, which has to fight for recognition through the atmosphere, is sufficiently compelling to hold attention. There are novel twists to the dialogue such as when Burns (Cary Grant) identifies Baldwin (Mr. Bellamy) by saying, "He looks like that movie actor, Ralph Bellamy." Mr. Grant is almost personally engaging enough to offset the thoroughly despicable character he plays, and Miss Russell charges through the role of Hildy as if to the deadline born.

The second film at the State and Orpheum, "Convicted Woman," is a prison melodrama with Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort in the principal roles.

Lipnitzki, Paris

Robert Casadésus

To play Mozart "Coronation" Concerto in Philharmonic concert, Sunday, WEEI, 3 p. m.

College Choristers Revive Sixteenth-Century Composer

These delights if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee we mean to live.

So sang the songsters of the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Chorale Society at the close of their Sanders Theater concert last night. Yet if there is anything that the Club and the Society have learned (at least, since Dr. Davison descended upon them), it is the delights of solemnity. Mirth has its place; and there was much of it in the second and more relaxed half of the program, though even this was mirth of a sophisticated or knowingly unsophisticated kind. But the real business of the evening was serious: nothing less than the rehabilitation of a great, or at least, an important, composer, forgotten except by the historians of early music and those who read them.

To put the thing in a nutshell, the Venetian Giovanni Gabrieli, pupil of Willaert, departed from the purely and almost abstractly contrapuntal preoccupations of his forerunners and contemporaries to explore the tonal, coloristic, emotional, dramatic effects of massed and contending choirs, low and high, contrasting and blending, responding and echoing in blocks of richly glowing harmony. To these he alternately opposed and added choirs of brass instruments, treated similarly, in a style which most often subordinated counterpoint to chordal splendors that anticipate Wagner's. The effect is of a processional magnificence that, as has been said often, was peculiarly fitted to the opulence and ostentation of sixteenth-century Venice.

Last night, under G. Wallace Woodworth's devoted hand, and with the aid of a large part of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's brass choir, as well as its organist (E. Power Biggs), there were offered five examples of Gabrieli's work. Four of these were mainly choral; one was a "Canzona per sonare a quattro" for brass alone, itself playing as a double chorus. Each choral piece was preceded by an "Intonazione" for organ—a short, florid prelude designed to fix the mode and pitch firmly in the thought of the singers. "In Ecclesiis Benedicite Domino" was for double chorus and six instruments, with basso continuo; "Benedictus" was for three choirs; "O Jesu Mi Dulcissime," for double chorus and basso continuo; "Jubilate De," for eight voices and instruments, with basso continuo.

Even to the ear of the twentieth-century listener this music is immensely impressive, expressive, and arresting; but to the sixteenth-century ear, with its relatively pallid background of tonal experience, it mus have been overwhelming. Last night's performance was extremely effective, and often movingly beautiful.

The second half of the concert, beginning with a group of Mozart's Masonic choruses—light and festive music of no great pretension—offered also a "Carnival Song" by Walter Piston, for men's voices and brass. This was witty, rollicking music, free from cliché, though (as it seemed to this observer) suggestive of the spirited dissonances of Malipiero, and containing some admirably pungent writing for the brass. This reporter was less impressed by the strenuous neo-archaism and laborious mixture of witticism, Hispanism, and faintly-disguised old-style glee-club tone painting that seemed to him to characterize Randall Thompson's "Howl Ye" (from "The Peacable Kingdom") and his "Tarantella" (to a poem by Belloc). Far more enjoyable were the excellently sung "Arkansaw Traveler" (arranged by Robert Delaney) and Edward B. Lawton's ('34) arrangement of the sad ditty of "Casey Jones." Handel concluded the concert in secular vein with a "Hornpipe," from "Semele," and a jubilant setting of the couplet from "L'Allegro" which was quoted at the beginning of the review.

S. S.

NBC

Helen Claire

She has leading role in "Secret Service," Civil War story, in "Great Plays," Sunday, WBZ, at 1 p. m.

Mozart 'Marriage of Figaro' and New Choral Series for Air

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An infrequently heard Mozart opera, premiere of a New England choral music series, new Rodgers and Hart music, and dramatization of a film ahead of its screen showings, are among the features of week-end radio entertainment.

Tonight

Speakers:

President Roosevelt, Postmaster General James A. Farley, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace speak to the farmers of the United States, gathered in special meetings all over the country, CBS - WEEI, NBC - Red - WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri discusses "Shall Student America Concern Itself with Politics?" before the Westminster College Institute of Public Affairs, Fulton, Mo., MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

Variety:

Richard Haydn, monologist; Luther Adler and Sylvia Sydney, dramatic players, are guests of Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Clinton M. Washburn, New York owner of "Honeymoon Isle," off Tampa, Fla., in the Gulf of Mexico, announces to Robert Ripley his choice for "King and Queen" to "reign" over 50 newly wed couples who are to spend a fortnight there as Mr. Washburn's guests, among other program features, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Saturday

Speakers:

Dorothy Thompson is guest of Ilka Chase in "Luncheon at the Waldorf"; also music, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:30.

Selena Royle of radio and stage, is hostess, Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg speaks, Constance Taber recites poetry, in radio celebration of twenty-eighth anniversary of Camp Fire Girls, CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Thomas Mann, author; Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, a Roman Catholic prelate; Rabbis Abba Hillel Silver and Jonah B. Wise ask for consideration of the problems of Jewish refugees in Central and Eastern Europe, for United Jewish Appeal, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire discusses "Census Snooping," carrying his effort to prevent the asking of certain census questions to the air, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Serious music:

Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" is heard in Metropolitan Opera matinee performance following revival, after 22-year absence from Metropolitan repertory; Ezio Pinza, Elisabeth Rethberg, Jarmila Novotna, Bidu Sayao, and John Brownlee in cast, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:45.

Second League of Composers concert, from Los Angeles, offers program of contemporary chamber music, including Adolph Weiss's "Sonata de Camera," for viola and flute; the finale from Willie Stahl's First Trio, for violin, cello and piano; Ernst Toch's Divertimento, Op. 37, for violin and viola; Joseph Achron's Improvisation for String Quartet; Louis Gruenberg's "An Indian River," from "Interludes," with the composer as pianist; and three of Arnold Schönberg's songs from the cycle "Die Hängenden Garten" (The Hanging Gardens), sung by Radiana Pazmore, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Andover Male Choir, 50 voices, inaugurates 1940 radio series of the New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs, the Schubert-Liszt "The Omnipotence," with Alberta Casgrain Comtois, soprano soloist, being the featured work, Colonial-WAAB, 8.

Bruno Walter programs Schubert's Symphony No. 5, in B Flat; Mozart's Minuets and German Dances; and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5, in E Minor, in the last of five concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:

Career of Vincent Van Gogh featured, and the artist's painting, "Drawbridge," analyzed by Dr. Bernard Meyers, in "Art for Your Sake," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

James Cagney of the screen takes unusual role in Arch Oboler's anti-war story, "Johnny Got His Gun," in last Hollywood program before Mr. Oboler returns to New York, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Stephen Vincent Benét's "Johnny Pye and the Fool Killer," with Parker Fennelly in the lead role, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Sunday

Serious music:

Dohnanyi's Quartet, Op. 15, and Ernest Bloch's "Country Dance," by Walden String Quartet of Cleveland, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10 a. m.

Haydn's "London" Symphony and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite, by Music Hall Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Mahler's "Songs of a Wayfarer," by Jan Peerce, tenor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Robert Casadesus, French pianist, plays solo part in Mozart's "Coronation" Concerto; John Barbirolli conducts Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" Overture and Schubert's Symphony No. 4 (Tragic), for New York Philharmonic - Symphony concert, CBS-WEEI, 3.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, for third recital with Sunday Evening Hour, sings the "Vien Leonora" air from Donizetti's "La Favorita," Sullivan's "The Lost Chord," "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," and Squire's "The Old Black Mare"; orchestra under Eugene Ormandy plays familiar Grieg, MacDowell and Sibelius selections, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

"Democracy in Action" program devotes the first of two periods to the story behind the taking of the 1940 census, CBS-WEEI, 2.

Onslow Stevens and Helen Claire are the leads in William Gillette's "Secret Service," Civil War drama to be heard in "Great Plays," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Humphrey Bogart takes a role in the program of plays directed by Conrad Nagel, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Bette Davis and William Powell co-star in "Slightly with Accent," a comedy in a ballet troupe, in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

George Kelly's "Craig's Wife" is vehicle for Orson Welles' "Playhouse," with Fay Bainter in support, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Speakers, forums:

Ted Malone visits the home of James Whitcomb Riley, "Hoosier Poet," at Greenfield, Ind., in his Pilgrimage of Poetry, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

The University of Chicago Round Table discusses "Is America's Economic Frontier Closed?" with Willard T. Chevalier, publisher of Business Week, on the panel, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Danny Kaye, comedian; Huddie Leadbetter, Negro guitarist and balladist; Thornton Wilder's "A Pullman Car Hiawatha" sketch, among turns scheduled on "The Pursuit of Happiness," CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Monday

Light music:

Andre Kostelanetz with his orchestra and singing company present the radio premiere of "Life, Liberty," "Nothing But You," "Every Sunday Afternoon" and "From Another World," new music from Rodgers and Hart's new musical comedy, "Higher and Higher," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Richard Crooks, tenor, sings Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart," Watts' "Blue Are Her Eyes," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India" and Scott's "Within the Garden of My Heart"; Wolf-Ferrari, Lehár and Gliere items by Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Drama:

Madeleine Carroll, Brian Aherne, Josephine Hutchinson and Louis Hayward play the leads in Cecil B. DeMille's production of "My Son, My Son!" in advance of screen showing, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Serious music:

Cesare Sodero programs Beethoven's "Prometheus" Overture and the second, third and fourth movements of his Symphony No. 4, in Mutual symphony orchestra concert, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Speakers:

Columbia's School of the Air takes up in its "Frontiers of Democracy" series the problem of the possible displacement of workers by "electric eye" devices, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Katherine Dunham

She will give her second New York dance recital at the Windsor Theater Sunday evening.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Gone With the Wind—Allston (Allston), University (Cambridge), Auditorium (Malden), Norwood (Norwood), Quincy (Quincy), Community Playhouse (Wellesley Hills).

Ninotchka—Capitol (Arlington), Strand (Waverley), Needham (Needham), West Newton (West Newton), Capitol (Somerville), Ball Square (Somerville), Medford (Medford), and Princess (Wakefield).

The Great Victor Herbert—State (East Milton), Braintree (Braintree), and Winchester (Winchester).

Bachelor Mother—Liberty (Dorchester).

Shop Around the Corner—Colonial (Natick).

Gulliver's Travels — Fellsway (Medford).

New Role for Bette Davis

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

If some have wondered at the origin of the title for Bette Davis' new picture, "All This and Heaven, Too," they may be answered in the words of Rachel Field, who wrote the best-selling novel, of the same title, from which the picture will be made.

Miss Field credits it to the Rev. Philip Henry, a member of the many-branched family to which she belongs, who "would say sometimes when he was in the midst of the comforts of this life, 'All this, and Heaven, Too!'"

The story is said by its author to be a record of her own great-aunt Henriette, a French girl who became involved, in all innocence, in a murder scandal which rocked the French court when she went as a governess into the household of the Duc and Duchesse de Praslin, about 1847. Henriette, who will be played by Miss Davis, came to America and married still another member of Miss Field's family, Henry Field, a newly ordained minister of the Gospel, and brother of the man who laid the Atlantic cable.

Among the few New England Yankees who work in pictures, Miss Davis could hardly be improved upon in the role. The picture will deal only slightly with the last 25 years of Henriette's career, which were spent pleasantly enough with her minister husband in New England and New York. The film will be concerned largely with the nine years in France.

The story will have a pleasant ending, almost a revolutionary change in Miss Davis' career. With the rest of Hollywood, I have long admired Bette Davis' willingness to take roles that most of the attractive stars of Hollywood would almost rather quit pictures than play. Even so, I have known that this has been no deliberate choice on her part. I don't mean that she did not want to play different and more substantial roles than are usually offered to young actresses in Hollywood, for she did. Nor do I mean to imply that any permanent change is in sight. Having begun the major phase of her career in Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," she has become Hollywood's chief exponent of tragic roles. Yet she is an excellent light comédienne, as anyone who remembers her in still earlier pictures—those with George Arliss, for example—can testify.

After the Maugham role there was little else Hollywood would give her. Indeed, it is no longer news here that the Academy members in the film town did not dare give her the award that year because they were afraid the role was too grotesque to be believed. But it was believed; and Miss Davis' rapidly mounting popularity with picture-goers forced the same Academy members to reward her the following year for a picture called "Dangerous," which was perhaps the least impressive job she has ever done.

She now has had the Academy Award twice—with Luise Rainer she is the only actress to have had it more than once—and I believe she was completely sincere when she told me a few days before the present drawing that she would like very much to see someone else get it this time. It was, as everyone knows, given to Vivien Leigh for her performance in "Gone With the Wind."

Miss Davis will, shortly, be at work in the Somerset Maugham story which Katharine Cornell and Jeanne Eagels made memorable on stage and screen, "The Letter." It may not be the sort of role she wants most to play; but it certainly is the sort of role she has thus far proved herself capable of playing with startling effectiveness.

Bert Six, © Vitagraph

Charles Boyer and Bette Davis

In a scene from the film version of the novel, "All This and Heaven Too"

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
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Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
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MARGIN FOR ERROR
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SAM H. HARRIS presents
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"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
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TOO MANY GIRLS
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HUDSON Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-0296
Evs. 8:30-$3.30 to $1.10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30 — TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Soloist—PIATIGORSKY—Cello

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Dairy Parley Hears Attack On Hull Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8—An attack on the Administration's reciprocal trade treaty program, an explanation of the Federal food stamp plan and discussions of the problems facing producers and distributors of milk and milk products marked the two-day meeting of the Northeastern Dairy Conference which ends here this afternoon.

It is not the trade agreement program advocated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, but general world recovery which is responsible for the upturn in United States foreign trade since 1932, Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, told the conference yesterday afternoon.

Hidden Taxes Attacked

Representative Harry A. Sandager (R) of Rhode Island attacked hidden taxes and declared that in the past few years the proportion of hidden taxes to visible taxes in the Nation had jumped from 32 to 63 per cent.

Fred A. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association and a private dairy farmer in New York State, stressed the need for strong farm organizations to protect the interests of the farmers. He defended present Federal milk-control laws as "very sound," and said a major problem now is to make sure that these programs are not abandoned with a change in Administrations at Washington.

Lower Dairy Prices Asked

A plea for lower prices for consumers was made at yesterday's session by O. E. Reed, Chief of the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry.

"Too often the dairy industry is inclined to forget that the consumer can make or break it; that without the consumer there would be no dairy industry," Mr. Reed said.

He advocated more efficiency on the farms to bring down the cost of producing milk and in turn bring down the price to the consumer. This, he said, is the only way the industry can insure itself in the future.

Mr. Reed described new methods and processes developed in the laboratory which hold out great promise for the dairy industry.

"Skim milk can be used in the manufacture of casein and whey is left as a by-product," he said. "It is possible to ferment the whey and obtain lactic acid. One branch of the plastics industry uses a large quantity of lactic acid in a pure form. Up till now it had to be imported, but recently our chemists have devised a method for making the pure form so that it should no longer be necessary to import any."

Various other new uses for skim milk were described by Mr. Reed. The skim has been mixed with potatoes and a new type of potato chips developed. And in the ice cream industry, Mr. Reed said, research workers have found that addition of processed skim milk to the ice cream mix gives the ice cream a better texture and a higher nutritive value."

Soon to Thrill Boston Garden Spectators

Stars of the All-Star European Ice Review

Left—Audrey Peppe of New York, freestyle skater, member of two Olympic teams and nominee for the third, which disbanded last summer. Right—Mary and Margaret Simpson of Banff, Canada. Mary has been instructor at the Dartmouth rink at Hanover, N. H., and Margaret at the Boston Arena.

Where to Go for the Spring Skiing Events

Fast corn snow and the prospects of sun tan will send many skiers to the northern slopes this weekend. Temperatures will play an important part in ground conditions, but by today's snow bulletins, the trails are in top condition for fast running. Taking advantage of this change to "spring skiing," through Sunday are meets scheduled for Pinkham Notch, Cannon Mountain, Pico Peak and Mt. Mansfield.

Wildcat Trail in the Notch will be closed all day Sunday to all but the racers entered in the sixth annual Appalachian Mountain Club invitation downhill and the 35 skiers who have applied to run for Appalachian Mountain Club invita-USEASA classification after the morning run of the race.

Pico Peak reports 51 inches of snow on the open slope and 75 inches at the Sunset Schuss midpoint and excellent skiing conditions for the U. S. Eastern's women's downhill and slalom championship Sunday, under the auspices of the Otter Ski Club of Rutland, Vt.

Schoolboys of the North Country, the material from which champions are made, will take over Taft racing trail tomorrow for the interscholastic meet under the auspices of the Franconia Ski Club but on Sunday the whole tramway layout will be open to the public.

The Mt. Mansfield Ski Club is conducting the closed Vermont State Cross-country championship over an 18-kilometer course from the Toll House tomorrow afternoon and on Sunday afternoon will direct the State jumping championship on the 30-meter hill on the Morrisville Road in Stowe—otherwise the summits are clear for recreational skiing.

The Sunday snow train is scheduled for North Conway and Intervale in the Eastern Slope Region (two sections: 7:45 and 8 a. m.) with an auxiliary train for Plymouth and Laconia at 9 a. m.

Skating Club

To a highly appreciative audience, the Skating Club of Boston opened its annual charity carnival last night under its own roof at the rink on Soldiers Field Road, Brighton. Social Boston on skates was counterbalanced by the contributions of half a dozen noted professionals and despite a slight raggedness in performance and lighting effects—which should be ironed out before the close Sunday night—the evening abounded in "hits." Therefrom should accrue substantial aid to the Finnish Relief Fund and the Children's Hospital, beneficiaries of the revue.

Elaborately costumed numbers introduced Joan Tozzer, U. S. ladies' singles champion of 1938-39-40; Erna Anderson, Norwegian titlist; Betsy Nichols, U. S. ladies' junior champion, 1940, who opened the show in picturesque Finnish dress in "The Spirit of Finland"; Dorothy Glazier and Stephen Tanner, U. S. junior pair champions; Gretchen Merrill, 1939 junior champion; "swing" artist Polly Blodgett; Bernard Fox with whom Miss Tozzer holds the pair championship; Austria's renowned comic, Alfred Trenkler; Mary and Margaret Simpson of Banff, exponents of vigorous novelty numbers; Anne Haroldson and Richard Salter, pros of the club; Guy Owen, former Canadian champion, and Mrs. G. M. Ward of New York City.

A "Carnival of the Animals," featuring the very young members of the club, opened last night's program, with Frederick Goodridge and James L. Madden as the elephant and tiny Sandra Lee Weille, a remarkable kangaroo. Tableaus and ballets brought repeated demands for encores.

European Ice Review

For full measure to the skating treat Boston has enjoyed this winter, the Boston Garden announces the moving in, on March 13, of the All-Star European Ice Revue, which will continue through Saturday, March 16, with a matinee that day.

The European Revue doesn't confine itself to featuring just one headliner. Fifteen members of the cast are acknowledged stars of the skating world and they are backed by a chorus of 24 girls who were featured at the Coliseum in London and at other appearances on the Continent. Different skating routines, a different and refreshing type of comedy, extraordinary solo efforts and a perfectly trained chorus combine to make this an outstanding performance.

The Revue is unusual, too, in the respect that it contains three championship pairs of skaters. Besides Rona and Cliff Thaell, England's titleholders, there are Armand Perren and Hanny Egli of Switzerland, European pair skating champions, and two Americans, Ruth English of Chicago and Lou Pitts of St. Louis, who won the Middle Western pair skating title and were twice runners-up for the National championship.

Youth a Topic of N. E. Council

Continued from Page 1

sary materials, and the State supplies use of its school buildings and machinery.

Mr. Gray's committee then selects young men who have never had training, or oldsters who need re-training, and gives them 200 hours of intensive training, 180 hours at actual machines, and 20 hours of paper work, reading blueprints and the like.

Runs Nights

In Hartford, the school runs only from 11 at night to 7 in the morning, so that the State Trade School facilities can be utilized. At present, the school is turning out about 25 men a week and they are all finding jobs in nearby plants.

Bridgeport has already set up a similar school, Mr. Gray announced, and Meriden and Manchester are starting shortly, he said.

Governor Baldwin emphasized that job-training cannot be successful unless there are jobs. He said he felt every confidence that if business were freed from governmental restrictions and the private enterprise system encouraged that business would prosper and absorb employables.

Appenticeships

The industrialists present at today's meeting were urged by William F. Patterson, of Washington, executive of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, to pay more attention to apprenticeships so that "our youth will again be attracted to the skilled trades where opportunities for security, advancement and satisfaction are greater than in other fields to which young people have recently been attracted."

He pointed out that although "New England is on the brink of a sound and gradual growth in apprenticeship activities" not over five per cent of the young in New England have access to adequate apprenticeship opportunities.

The council today appointed a six-man aviation committee to promote regional policies and programs. J. Burleigh Cheney of Barrington, Rhode Island, was named chairman of the new committee.

Leaflet Passer's Arrest Protested

Immediate issuance of instructions to Boston police to make impossible further arrests for distribution of leaflets, now that such distribution has been declared legal by the United States Supreme Court, was demanded today by the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts.

The Committee found yesterday that police still were under orders to prevent distribution of pamphlets when Jack Perkovitz was arrested because he was engaged in such distribution. The case against him was dismissed at once, however, in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court last November, in the case of Nichols vs. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that the constitutional right of freedom of the press includes the right to distribute leaflets and pamphlets in city streets.

So This Is the $2,500 Home

Federal plans to be used in proposed colony of low-priced houses to be built near Boston.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The $2,500 house is coming to New England under Federal sponsorship this spring.

Sometime in April, ground is expected to be broken on a site within 12 miles of Boston proper for a small-home colony of 80 to 100 homes for families within the $1,000 to $2,500 income brackets.

Federal authorities in Boston declined to name the site at this time, but were thoroughly conversant on the subject of design and space to be made available for average American pocketbooks. They emphasize the fact that the $2,500 home is no "shack" nor is it designed to give families the special things that high pressure advertisements have educated them to expect to find in modern homes.

The $2,500 house will have no garage and no cellar, but it will have four cozy rooms and provide for a sound basic design for future expansion.

Long Talked About

For years, builders have been talking about the $2,500 home and its prospects of tapping the vast potential market for building materials said to lie among low-incomed families. The Boston venture, first of its type in New England, will be the culmination of FHA endeavors, through its system of loan insurance, to bring home ownership within reach of the bulk of American families.

At this moment, the proposed colony of $2,500 homes is under surveillance by Federal authorities, and until the plans are definitely approved, the site of the local colony cannot be divulged. Low costs will be attained largely through mass production methods, that is, the laying of a dozen foundations at one time with carpenters, plumbers, electricians and other craftsmen, following each other from one house to another in a cycle of continuous work with a minimum of delays.

Under Federal supervision, low-incomed home buyers can be assured for the first time of basically sound construction. The red tape of Government administration in this case is the home buyer's protection, for the Government is insistent upon giving the small homeowner a square deal. To do this requires careful study of house plans and technical details which the would-be homeowner might not know anything about, but which the Government will check for him.

Dignity With Economy

Four fundamentals must be met in the Boston home community, namely, the design must be simple, it must be dignified, contain no false elements and permit economical construction. Plumbing must be concentrated and builders are asked to emphasize elements that grow in value rather than those that deteriorate with time or add to costs of maintenance.

Frills are completely out on the $2,500 home, which by the way, does not include the costs of land. The Government has learned through experience that buyers want "this and that" added to the homes apart from the initial costs. They can have these extras only by paying for them. In plain terms, the $2,500 house is for those families which cannot afford anything more than $20 or so a month for rent over a period of 15 years.

If the properties are bought over a period of 25 years, a $2,750 home, including $250 for the land, could be financed at a cost under $15 a month excluding taxes, fire insurance, and heat. Heat, presumably would come to $5 extra a month throughout the year, while taxes in a community like Westwood, for instance, would run to about $3 a month. That makes a grand carrying cost of $23 a month without figuring maintenance.

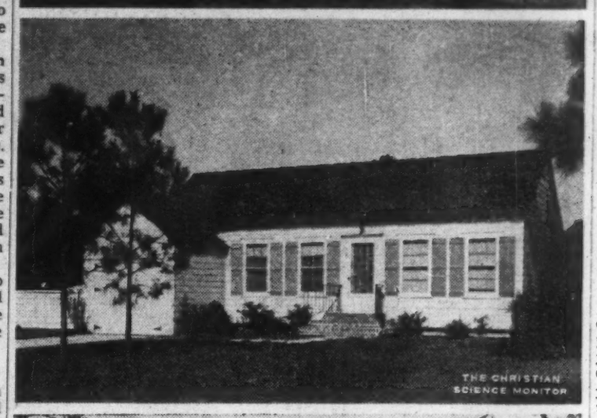
An Example in Maryland

The $2,500 house has already been built in other parts of the United States. One built in Annapolis, Maryland, can be used to exemplify the type.

The interior is said to be as convenient as the exterior is attractive. Cross ventilation is provided in every room, and the kitchen is said to be larger than many kitchens in more expensive homes. A built-in breakfast nook takes the place of a dining room.

There is a living room 18 by 11 feet, two bedrooms and an attic large enough to finish off two more rooms when needed, or used as a recreation room in its present unfinished state.

The trend of building toward lower price categories was graphically illustrated in a release today by the Federal Housing Administration showing that in 1936, the minimum monthly payments for sound construction were $37 compared with $28.50 in 1939. The 1940 low will be about $20 to $25.



FHY Types to Be Seen Soon

The upper design comes from Maryland, the central one is an offering from Texas, and the lower one is from North Carolina.

Second 1,000-Day Safety Goal Set for Southbridge Autoists

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., March 8 (AP)—Southbridge was on its second thousand safety days today.

The town—which has 4,500 automobiles and a population of 18,000 persons—completed 1,000 days without an automobile fatality at midnight Wednesday, and Police Chief Ulric Brault immediately commented: "We are working on 2,000 days now."

His police force was much more excited. Members of Wednesday's day shift voluntarily continued duty until midnight to make sure that the good record was not broken. Congratulations for the achievement came from the National Safety Council and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The town, following an accident in which there were three fatalities began its crusade against accidents in June, 1937. The size of the police force was increased; all bicycles were registered; all main streets were made boulevards—stop streets; a drive against illegal parking was begun, and "no fix" became the rule on tags.

Determined now to keep it going, town officials will ask the Town Meeting Monday night to approve installation of floodlights at all downtown intersections. There are no traffic lights in town and Southbridge automobile owners have the lowest insurance rate in the State. The rate for the State's compulsory insurance is determined in part by the community's safety record.

The National Safety Council wired: "The fact that a busy city of 18,000 people can control traffic for 1,000 days without one person being killed is heartening and inspiring."

From Governor Saltonstall came this message: "Your record should serve as a great example for the entire state. Such results can be achieved only by splendid cooperation between officials, press and public."

Lack of Orders Closes Cotton Mills in Maine

SACO, Maine, March 8 (AP)—The York Manufacturing Company announced today that its plant here would be closed for a week beginning March 11. The firm, manufacturing cotton textiles, employs 900 hands. Poor business was given as the reason for the shutdown.

The Hill Manufacturing Company in Lewiston, also announced its cotton textile plant would be closed during next week because of "depressed business conditions and lack of orders." The company employs several hundred persons.

Job Hunters Told How To Approach One

STORRS, Conn., March 8 (AP)—University of Connecticut seniors figured that the best way to learn how to apply for a job, something most of them will face along about the end of next June, was to watch somebody do it.

The result of this decision was a demonstration last night at which two seniors applied for jobs while their classmates watched the process and two experts, an official of the Southern New England Telephone Company and a representative of the Columbia University Teachers' College Placement Bureau, criticized.

Charles Brooks, athlete and honor student of business administration, was interviewed by R. A. Donley, Industrial Relations Manager for the United States Rubber Company's Naugatauck Plant, and Miss Vonne Dardis of Milford, candidate for a teaching position, applied to L. H. Bugbee, Superintendent of West Hartford schools.

Points developed at the demonstration included:

1. Know what you want to do. If there is more than one thing you would like to do, say so. Your chances of getting a job may be that much better.

2. Be realistic about salary expectations. If possible, make the employer name the salary he will pay. If you put yourself on record, you may place the figure too low. Or you may place it higher than you would actually take, and lose the job.

3. Use good English and speak clearly when being interviewed. Speak loudly enough so you will be heard and understood. Employers are placing increasing emphasis on good voice and enunciation.

4. Women applying for jobs should be careful not to overdo make-up. Arrangement of hair is important for both men and women.

5. Don't smoke during an interview, even if you are offered a cigarette.

6. Don't fidget. Don't make nervous movements with your hands.

Stearns G. O. P. Speaker

RUTLAND, Vt., March 8 (AP)—Wallace Stearns of Boston, Executive Secretary of the National Federation of Young Republicans, was named last night keynote speaker of the convention of the New England Council of Young Republicans to be held here March 16 and 17.

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Sale for Blind Has 'Altrusa Day'
It takes more than a little rain and sleet to keep women away from a sale, especially when it is the annual sale for the blind at the Blind Handicraft Shop on Newbury Street.
Despite the inclement weather sales so far this week have far exceeded those of previous years, and the goal of $8,000, all of which will go directly to the blind workers themselves, is in view.
Each day volunteer workers from different church, social and civic groups have taken charge. Today is Altrusa Day, with Miss Emily G. Webb, President of the Boston Chapter, in command, and as a special feature students of the Perkins Institute gave a musical program over Station WORL, with Miss Webb and Stuart Rand, the latter well known for his activities in the Community Federation, speaking on the work of the blind.
Prices range from 15 cents up and the salesroom is open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 p. m. The sale ends tomorrow.

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New Chinese Girl Declared Rising From War

"The struggle in China today against a powerful aggressor is molding a new Chinese girl—a girl who will be similar in outlook and efficiency to the business girl of America," declared Miss Lee Ya Ching Chinese aviatrix, addressing the young women of the Katharine Gibbs school, 151 Commonwealth Avenue.

Miss Lee will hop off next Tuesday in her red monoplane, "The Spirit of New China" on a 25,000 mile solo flight to South America, where she will make a good-will tour of 16 countries and more than twice as many South American cities.

After extending greetings from the students of China, Miss Lee thanked the students of the school as representative of the sympathy and support which the American people have given to China in her hour of need.

"Today China has called upon women and girls to help, under the leadership of Madame Chiang Kai-shek," she said. Miss Lee then told the girls of the part Chinese women are playing in the war with Japan.

Chinese women are taking care of about 20,000 war orphans in 40 special homes, as well as thousands of homeless refugees, Miss Lee said. Training classes have been organized for girls who are instructed thoroughly in social and political organization, and in other ways. Upon graduation these girls are sent out to the country to work in special corps, to serve in the hospitals, in refugee children homes and in the co-operatives.

"In Canton I saw China's famous girl soldiers, who are completely equipped to go to the front," declared Miss Lee. "In Changsha, I saw girls being trained as first aid workers to accompany the mobile units going to the front to take care of China's wounded soldiers. In Hankow, Madame Chiang herself was training girls in these first-aid classes and sending graduates to work in the rural districts behind the front lines."

Miss Lee then described the establishment of co-operatives in the interior of China and said a handicraft school is now functioning in Chungking. In one city in Szechuan Province, 1,200 women were organized into co-operatives, and are being taught to spin cotton and wool yarn and to weave cloth. The finished products are sold in co-operative stores.

The Chinese aviatrix learned to fly in Geneva, Switzerland, and later earned her pilot's license from the Boeing School of Aviation in Oakland, California. Returning to China, she became instructor of aviation at the Shanghai Municipal Air School—China's first woman flyer.

Rise Forecast In U. S. Business

Foreign trade is the factor that will lift the industrial index for 1940 above the 1939 level, A. Douglas Cook, New England manager of Moore-McCormack Lines, declared in a prepared speech before the Junior Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting last evening.

New England will benefit by this trade, he said, particularly the trade with Latin America, where the needs of American shippers will be adequately taken care of, thanks to the merchant fleets of the United States and Brazil. And this, he added, in spite of the withdrawal of many ships of belligerent and neutral nations. The American merchant marine is capable of handling all of this country's Latin-American trade, even if all non-American ships should be withdrawn from that service, he said.

Bird Heads State Drive for Finns

Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole has announced his acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Massachusetts Committee for "Fighting Funds for Finland." This committee is associated with the national organization in New York, headed by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, with which the "Finnish Defense Fund," the original Boston group, has now merged. The headquarters will remain, as before, at 59 Congress Street in the National Shawmut Bank Building.

Not to be confused with the "Fighting Funds" is the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., at 81 Washington Street, of which Herbert Hoover is the National Chairman and Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman for Massachusetts. And this office is still open for contributions intended for relief purposes.

Carrying a Message of Good Will

Drennan

Miss Lee Ya Ching

Somerville Gets Back 60 Checks

Sixty checks, out of 750 mailed yesterday to snow workers in Somerville, came back yesterday to Mayor John M. Lynch at city hall stamped in huge red letters by post office authorities, "Address Unknown." Also, two citizens insisted there must be some mistake because checks were made out to them for snow removal work they had not done.

Determined to eliminate any chance of padding the pay rolls, Mayor Lynch established a precedent last week in ordering Public Works and Street Department officials to make all payments by check through the mails.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

850kc-WEEI-353m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Governor Saltonstall	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Inauguration of 1940	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	International Ice Patrol	"I Love a Mystery"	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Dinner Dance"	Popular music	Dramatic sketch	Claire Falce, soprano
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"This Amazing Amer-	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 dramatic sketch;	ica"; quiz program	prano; Rees Graham,	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	Melodic Moods
8:30 Abott and Cos-	Carson Robison and His	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	Variety Musicale
8:45 telle; orch.; news.	Buckaroos	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Raymond Gram Swing,	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	B. U. Radio Institute	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	"What Would You Have	"What's My Name"; quiz	"Comedy by Johnny	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
9:45 dramatisation	Done?"; quiz show	program	Burke"; songs; orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
10:00 President Roosevelt;	Network sports	Pres. Roosevelt; Secy.	Pres. Roosevelt; Secy.	cal Album"
10:15 Secretary Wallace,	Network sports	Wallace; James Farley	Wallace; James Farley	News Service
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines";	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Network sports	Human Nature in Action	Ozzie Nelson Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Senator Bennett Champ	"Sportoscope"
11:30 Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Clark (D), Missouri	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Day's End"
				News Service

Saturday's Programs

850kc-WEEI-353m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	comedy songs and	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	patter	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News Service	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Good Morning Melodies
8:30 "Accordiana"	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00 Richard Maxwell	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 String Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 String Time with	Piano duo; contralto	Norman Cloutier's Or-	Studio program	"Organesque"
10:15 Walberg Brown	Irene Hanify, organist	chestra; vocalist	Studio program	Children's Corner
10:30 "In Record Time"	"Studio Party"; record-	"Interior Decoration	"The First Offender"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "In Record Time"	ings	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatisation	"Shopping With You"
11:00 News; Ohio State	"Spud" Murphy's Orch.	children's program	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs
11:15 Univ. Symphonic	"Spud" Murphy's Orch.	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	Rubin's Discoveries
11:30 Band; Manley R.	"Symphony of Melody"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Whitcomb, cond.	Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "Waltz Time"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Variety; Stocks	Walter Kidder, baritone	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Man on the Farm"	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Man on the Farm"	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 of Music	Home Hour	Stamp Program	Salvation Army talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 So. American Way	"Luncheon at the Wal-	"Call to Youth"	"University Life"	The Rhythmettes
1:45 Census program	dorf"; Opera	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Club
2:00 "Brush Creek Fol-	Metropolitan Opera:	Jimmy Richards' Orch.	News Service	"Plantation Echoes"
2:15 lies"	Mozart's "Marriage of	Jimmy Richards' Orch.	Jesse Bartol's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, Dick Hale,
2:30 Baron Elliott's Or.	Figaro" with Ezio Pin-	"Music Styled for You"	McFarland Twins' Orch.	song recital
2:45 Harvard Guardian	za; Elisabeth Rethberg;	"Music Styled for You"	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service
3:00 League of Com-	Jarmila Novotna, and	"Golden Melodies";	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Military Band
3:15 posers' Concert	John Brownlee; Ettore	string ensemble	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Organ Concert
3:30 News; orchestra	Panizza, conductor	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	"Carolina Playmakers"	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Camp Fire Girls	Metropolitan Opera:	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	"Carolina Playmakers"	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Mozart's "Marriage of	Alice Prowse, songs	Vocalists; organ	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15 lege debate	Figaro" with Ezio Pin-	"Campus Capers"	"Modern Tintypes"	"Consolairs"
4:30 Peace talk	za; Elisabeth Rethberg;	"KSTP Presents"; mu-	Dance Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Jarmila Novotna, and	sical program	Dance Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Campus on the Air	John Brownlee; Ettore	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	Hollywood Institute
5:15 Campus on the Air	Panizza, conductor	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	Hollywood Institute
5:30 "Americans at	Gene and Glenn Junior	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Work"; drama	Quiz	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Dramatic sketch	Dr. Bernard Myers	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Arch Oboler's Plays;	New England Federation	Week-End Jamboree
8:15 dramatization	Senator Key Pittman	"Johnny Got His Gun"	of Men's Glee Clubs	Week-End Jamboree
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Johnny Fye and the	United Jewish Appeal;	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Russ Magnus' Trio
8:45 chestra; War news	Fool Killer"; drama	speakers	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Harvard-Yale basketball	cal Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	game	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Third period, Bruins-	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Americans hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Sen. Tobey, N. H.	tra; Bruno Walter, con-	vocalist	Frank Ryan, reporter	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	ductor	Bob Chester's Orchestra	News Service	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Swinging Strings
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Bruno Walter, con-	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	ductor	Weather Service	Dance	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Bob Chester's Orch.	News; talk; weather	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Chester's Orch.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

Judge Advocates Law Changes To Favor Juveniles

Legislative changes in the Massachusetts law regarding juveniles involved in murder cases, so that such boys and girls may be treated as juveniles and not adults, were advocated by Judge Kenneth D. Johnson of the Norfolk District Court yesterday at a hearing before the Special Commission studying the advisability of extending the juvenile court system.

Judge Johnson told the Commission that the law regards children between the ages of 7 and 17 as juveniles except when they commit a capital offense. He insisted there should be no exceptions, that even in capital cases they should not be treated as adults.

The Judge declared Arthur Gray and Irwin Nelson, 16-year-old boys, recently sent to Charlestown State Prison for life on a second degree murder charge, were victims of the present exception in the law.

Both Judge Johnson and Judge Jennie Loitman Barron of the Boston Municipal Court argued that full-time, not part-time, Justices should handle juvenile cases.

Mrs. Barron called for a specialized juvenile court system with six Judges receiving $6,000 a year each and 20 probation officers receiving $2,000 each, the total cost being $76,000 a year.

"This is not a huge outlay," she said, "when we consider that we spend $800,000 for our parole system and training schools."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, March 9

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"The Call of Nature," Max K. Gilstrap, Ranger-Naturalist, Grand Canyon National Park.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Overture. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.63 meg., 30.8 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.5 m.; TPA 4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—"World Affairs": talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 30.6 m.

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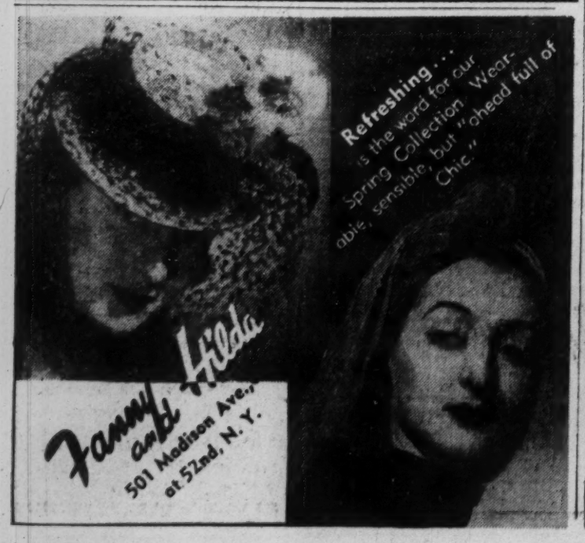
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Left: Smart wool-and-rayon knit suit with crisp white overplaid top, white gilet. Navy, thistle blue, brown sugar, or grey—all with white. 16 to 40. 35.00
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Girl Students To Tell Job Experiences

Students of Stoneleigh College, Rye Beach, N. H., will report on the experiences of a five-week work period just completed when the entire student body and members of the faculty meet for the annual Winter Project Night at the University Club in Boston this evening.

Since 1935, when first and second-year students were required to spend five weeks outside the classroom gaining practical experience in the competitive world of business, the College has been gathering important data on what the average girl student learns and how she applies the lessons of such an experience.

Each year the students assemble at the conclusion of the work period to review what has been accomplished, and prizes are awarded to the two girls giving the best reports for their respective classes.

The attainment of practical work experience is the primary purpose of this project and the opportunity to earn money is not an immediate objective. Students are encouraged to obtain their own jobs, and they are advised to follow work which they might expect to do after graduation.

The need for practical experience was shown to College officials when it was discovered that about 80 per cent of the students have never worked prior to admission to the College.

Stoneleigh College Job 'Reporters'

Alajos Schuszler

Winter Project Night Speakers

These girls of the well-known Rye Beach (N. H.) institution were selected from the entire student body for best reports on what they did during a required five weeks' period of work in the competitive field of world business. They are appearing in the program of the college at the University Club, Boston, tonight. Their reports are a part of the unique educational plan of the New Hampshire institution. Left to right—Nancy Twitchell, Wealthy Morris, Mildred Powell, Dorothie Carpenter, Eleanor Larose, Rowena Frehse, and Kathleen Doughty.

Here and There in the Shops of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes we think there's a section of lower Boylston Street that women are inclined to miss out on . . . and that is the part that begins where Shreve, Crump and Low leaves off. On up to Charles Street. Not that they do it intentionally, but if they're going by subway, they shop as far as Arlington Street, then board a car that leaves them off at Boylston Street. Which means that then they're right on Tremont Street, and have skipped just the spot that includes a few shops we're about to mention.

Lamson and Hubbard's is the first one . . . a spacious store that houses luxurious furs, dresses that aren't in the too expensive brackets, and millinery. Their window displays are always attractive—during the opera season particularly, when they do things up in an ultra-beautiful manner.

Farther down the street, you'll come to Colton-Abelson's Linen Shop, a shop that goes in for quality in the way of lovely things for your home. They "gift-wrap" things and send them out for you any time you want — thus saving you the trouble of all the fancy wrapping. There is no charge, if we remember correctly. And their assortment includes those big he-man Turkish towels that are practically as thick as a fur coat; bath mats, in sea tones, made of stringlike material that has been left in long strands; dainty, inexpensive guest towels, certain to add the "company" look to your bathroom; and so on. They have handkerchiefs for children decorated with cunning little appliqués, the newest showing our little friend "Pinocchio," all hand-made! For only a quarter, too. This isn't one of those shops that is here today and gone tomorrow, but rather a shop that has been in Boston for years, and the reputation of which is such that people have been known to make special trips to Boston, just to select their yearly linen supply there.

Then down the street a way, at 190 Boylston Street, is Kit's Hat Shoppe . . . where the woman who insists that her hats be different can be satisfied. New spring editions are just in, and are constantly arriving. You should keep stopping in at a shop like this one; for after all, why should you expect to find a hat you want every day in the week? Tomorrow may change your entire idea as to what you want; and that hat may have put in an appearance in the meantime. Anyhow, for your immediate choice there is a pretty, close-fitting hat that is completely covered with flowers; which of course means spring. These are gay geraniums, in that tone of pink that one never sees except in this pungent house plant, and with the hat goes a matching veil. For that matter, veils are all over the place! Which never hurts anybody's feelings, we're sure; they're that flattering! The price range for hats is from $8.50 up, and $20 buys what we think is their most tempting chapeau. It is in a fine currant-green felt. Small, but with a little brim that goes all around the crown. And its trimming is nothing less than big clusters of currants, smack in front! Not only green ones to match the hat, but ripe red ones, as well. The wispy veil, which may be worn thrown back to form a mist of a background if you like, is of a matching currant red. But it is so fine that it isn't a bit flagrant! We describe this hat at length, because we feel it's indicative of the millinery that is simple but effective, which this Shop goes in for.

(A Monday, Wednesday and Friday feature.)

'Song for Peace' Heard by World

The "Song for Peace" written by Miss Anita G. Little of Concord, N. H., as a theme song for an "International Singing for Peace Campaign," is reaching a world-wide audience every week through Boston's short wave station WRUL. It is being used to introduce the "Pathways to Peace" program at 2:45 p. m. on Sundays.

Miss Little wrote this song several years ago after being struck by the thought that if music of a martial kind can do so much to arouse armed forces to enthusiasm, it should also be practical to use it to arouse enthusiasm for peace. Quoting Alan D. Bush, London musician and peace worker, Miss Little said:

"Active participation in music is possible to nearly everyone. It has therefore a very unifying effect. The peace movement must not overlook the importance of this peculiarity of music, which has been made use of by nearly every religious and political movement in the world's history."

Little Change in Price Levels at Food Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although fresh pork again advanced a bit this week, the general run of meats continues close to the price levels of a week ago, and some are, perhaps, a little lower for those who shop around. Fresh pork loins for roasting which jumped a cent a pound last week to 15 cents, are today another cent higher in the same stores, at 16 cents. But even at that price, pork is still one of the best buys on the market.

Fresh hams are quoted as low as 15 cents a pound in some quarters and the best New England dressed quality can be had for 19 or 20 cents a pound. Smoked hams, the big specialty for Easter, are as low as 19 cents in some stores and the Faneuil Hall market stalls offer some well known brands of hams in the range of 23 to 25 cents.

Lamb prices are firm, with prices ranging around 26 to 27 cents a pound for leg of lamb and 15 cents for forequarters. While veal legs are held at 27 cents a pound in some quarters, as little as 15 cents is talked in some of the cut-price stores. Beef prices are fairly steady, with some chains offering a variety of steaks at the flat price of 27 cents a pound, and some of the companies offering "specials" as low as 21 cents a pound for rib roasts, 25 cents for face of the rump roasts and 29 cents for sirloin roast.

Poultry is a good buy and fresh native ducklings are offered in the Faneuil Hall stalls this week as low as 23 to 25 cents. Chilled ones are less expensive, and some of the chain stores offer "fancy, plump native" at 16 cents. Turkey is offered in some large suburban cut-rate stores as low at 21 cents a pound.

If native turkeys are wanted, and the buyer insists on the fresh rather than the chilled ones, it will be necessary to pay all the way from 32 to 38 cents a pound. Native capon ranges from 33 to 40 cents, but chilled ones that are plump and meaty can be had at 30 cents or even a bit less. Chickens start at 25 cents a pound, while the low on fowl is 17 cents.

Eggs are lower again. The large native eggs are around 35 cents in the Faneuil Hall sector, with extra large 39 to 40 cents.

Fish Prices

Fresh salmon is a feature in the seafood market, coming from the Pacific Coast and retailing around 45 cents. Fresh mackerel are still available with tinkers retailing as high as 30 cents a pound. Chilled are lower. Chain stores offer tinker mackerel as low as 5 cents a pound.

Haddock ranges all the way up to 14 cents a pound, and for fillets, the price starts at 15 cents and goes upward from that level. Fresh cod is around 10 cents as a rule. Smelts range from 30 to 40 cents as a rule, depending on size. Native shoals halibut is around 45 cents and fresh opened lobster meat $2 a pound.

In vegetables, green beans are back in the market but at the price of 50 cents a pound. Green peppers, too, are still scarce and high. More normal in price are green peas around 15 cents a pound and some chain stores offering them at 10 cents a pound. Texas spinach is down to 30 cents a peck. Cauliflower ranges from 20 cents upward. Cuban egg plant is around 25 cents. California asparagus is offered a little lower, in the Faneuil Hall sector, at 60 cents and up a bunch. Some chain stores can offer it at 15 cents a pound by using the weight price instead of the bunch, and California asparagus is inclined to be heavy in the bunches that bring 60 cents in Faneuil Hall.

Bartlett pears from South America are available at 50 cents a dozen. Florida strawberries are higher this week, at 40 cents a pint. Honey dew melons are 50 cents each, brought in from Chile.

Providence Housing Near Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8—Work on a low-cost dwelling project for more than 1,000 Providence families is expected to get underway within three months, David J. Barry, Chairman of the Providence Housing Authority, announced this week after receiving word that President Roosevelt had signed the contract authorizing the Government to lend 90 per cent of the cost of the $4,921,000 project.

Two tentative sites have been selected in the City for the slum clearance program. The plans call for two separate developments, one of 744-dwelling units and the other of 312. It will be one of the largest slum-clearance programs in New England.

Drawings Completed

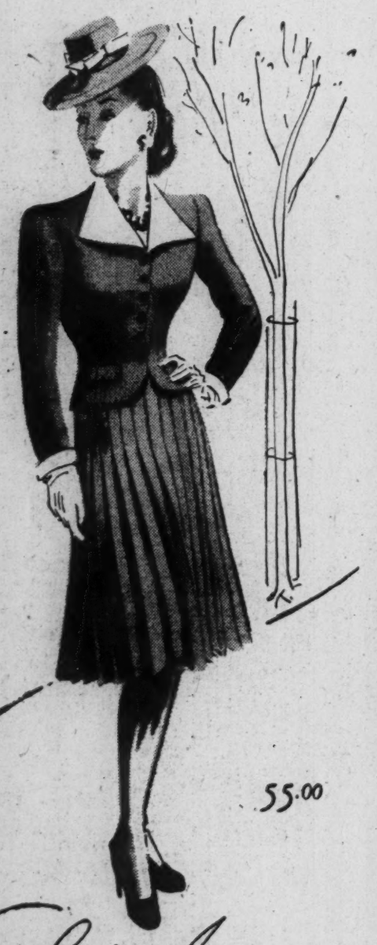
Preliminary drawings of the dwellings have been completed. They provide for some three-story apartments buildings and some two-story row houses. All units in each development will be heated from a central plant. Play areas for children and community rooms also are provided.

The Providence Housing Authority originally planned a $20,000,000 project and requested that the United States Housing Authority earmark money for that purpose. The amount was scaled down to $2,500,000, and boosted subsequently to the present figure.

Action at Washington has awakened other Rhode Island communities. Pawtucket already has received approval for a project of 226 dwelling units to cost approximately $1,000,000.

Ernest E. Dupre, President of the Woonsocket Board of Aldermen, returned from Washington this week. He sought approval for a Woonsocket project also to cost $1,000,000. Action in that City is delayed, however, until Mayor Felix A. Toupin appoints a Woonsocket Housing Authority to continue negotiations with the Federal agency.

Bonwit Teller



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You can build your entire spring wardrobe around a dress like this, and it is a jewel in any setting. Of smooth, heavy rayon sheer with exquisitely embroidered collar and cuffs. The wishbone-tucked panel down the front tends to add to your height, while the yoke shoulder subtracts pounds! In black with white . . . sizes 16½ to 24½. Mail and phone orders will be promptly filled.

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PHILADELPHIA
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Wear this tailored sheer jacket dress of "Swing Parade" rayon crepe, dramatized by fine, all-over tucking. Jacket zips on over skillfully tailored dress.

Navy, Powder Blue, Mist Gray
Sizes 10 to 20
$29.95

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For Spring
SABLES
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Smart Fur Coats, Ready-to-wear and Custom-Made. Furs Remodeled and Repaired.
Conservative Prices

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Yolande says don't conceal your "Camisolette"

Reveal it in all the sleek beauty of its suave fit under your sheerest, most wraith-like blouses. This pure silk-crepe tailored slip, *handmade*, with its fine fagoting on shoulder straps and neckline loves the light of day . . . 3.95 (slightly higher in the Far West). At all fine shops everywhere.

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New York

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day's sales 691,346
1940 volume to date 32,908,901
1939 volume to date 43,308,907

Some Stocks Up Fractions; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Aircrafts and specialties shifted to the front in today's stock market, but steels and a number of other leaders were unable to make progress.

Forenoon dealings were lively. Activity slackened later and, near the final hour, the ticker tape frequently was at a standstill. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares.

Business and political hopes seemed to have brightened Wall Street sentiment and talk of expanded European war purchasing here tended to stiffen prices for some issues. The flow of 1939 earnings summaries revealed record net for a few corporations and brought in demand for these stocks. Speculative quarters refused to get excited over prospects of Russian-Finnish peace.

Touching new highs for the year in the share list were Curtiss Wright, Eastern Air Lines, Bendix, du Pont and American Telephone.

Accorded support were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Lockheed, Sperry, Celanese, Allied Chemical, N. Y. Central, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott and North American.

Lagging were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil of N. J. and Phelps Dodge.

Tilting forward in the curb were Pennsylvania - Central Airlines, American Cyanamid "B", E. W. Bliss and Master Electric. Standard Oil of Ohio shot up more than 3 points as the company placed 1939 profits at $6.64 a share against $1.81 in 1938.

Foreign Bonds Higher

The foreign dollar list generally enjoyed a lively advance in the bond market today.

Brazilian and other Latin American loans registered gains running up above 2 points.

Near the last hour some Scandinavian loans were around a point up on the day.

News from Rio de Janeiro that Brazil will soon announce a four-year plan for partial interest payments on its foreign debt provided groundwork for the advance. Marked up were such bonds as Brazil 6½s of '26-'57, Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40, Uruguay adjustment 3¾s-4s-4½s of '79 and Argentine 4s of February '72.

Buyers in the domestic section focused attention on reorganization rail liens. Missouri Pacific refunding 5s of '65 touched a new high for the year and North Western and St. Paul liens changed hands at advanced prices.

Others on top included American & Foreign Power 5s, Studebaker 6s, Pennsylvania Railroad 3¾s, Auburn Auto convertible 4¾s, and International Telephone 5s.

Price changes in the U. S. government list were uneven. A gain of more than ½ point in one of the more distant maturities was offset by minor losses elsewhere.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Fork & Hoe	45c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 6
Briggs Mfg	50c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Inter-Isl Steam Navig Co Ltd	20c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Jarvis Co (W B)	37½c	..	Mar. 28	Mar. 20
Middle Sts Sec	75c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 9
Liquidating				
Reybarn Co	20c	..	Mar. 5	Dec. 14
Increased				
Gen Wat G&E	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
St Bk of Kenmore	20c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Regular				
Am Maize Prod	25c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 18
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 18
Am Exp Co	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Am Fork & H pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Bancohio Corp	22c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Bk of Manhat Co	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Belknap Hdw & M	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Broad St Inv	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Cambridge Inv A & B	25c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Can Admis pf A	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Can Aquirre Asso	37½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Can El & Tel	75c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Cleve El Illum	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Commerce Tr. Co (Kan City, Mo)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Conn G & C S pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cont Baking pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Dep Bk Shrs (N Y)	.008	74c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Fed Ins N J	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Fidelity Tr (Balt)	75c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Fidel Title & Tr.	$1.50	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Fin Co of Penn	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Fruehauf Tr	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Franklin Process	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Gen Time Inst pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Gen Water G E pf.	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Harris-Seybold-Potter pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Joy Mfg	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 6
Kan G&E 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Kimberly Clark	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Mfrs and Tdrs Bn (Buff)	30c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Modern Contain's, Ltd. 5½% cum pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 5½% cum pf	$1.37½	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 5½% cum pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 5½% cum pf	$1.37½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Mont.-Da. Util	6c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat Battery pf	55c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Navarro Oil	10c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Newport Electric Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
No Emp Mines	40c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Norwich & Worcester RR Co 8% pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pacific Lig pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 21
Planters Nut & Chocolate Co	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Porto Rico Pw pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Provincial Paper Co, Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Quarterly Inc Shr	20c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Rome Cable	10c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 14
San-Nap Pak pf	17½c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 20
Secs Acceptance Corp. 6% pf	$1½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
So Frank Pro pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 16
Toledo Ed 7%pf 58 1-3c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Trico Prod	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Union Met Mfg	15c	Q	Mar. 22	Mar. 15
United Carbon	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
United S and Wire	10c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 9
U S Trust (N Y)	$15	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 6 compared with March 6, 1939, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $19,287,165.75 ($24,748,568.00); expenditures $35,844,881.10 ($44,926,584.00); net balance $2,334,571,340.45 ($3,301,272,547.03); working balance included $1,617,511,710.75 ($2,649,786,074.15); customs receipts for month $5,382,737.23 ($5,947,932.04); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,621,086,272.04 ($3,735,730,718.37); expenditures $6,210,166,127.20 ($6,100,457,201.59); excess of expenditures $2,589,079,855.16 ($2,364,726,483.22); gross debt $42,368,931,965.58 ($39,934,850,243.89); increase over previous day $5,600,489.84; gold assets $18,220,309,307.93 ($14,918,417,692.56).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67⅞	Abbott (1.80a)	3	67½	67¼	67¼	— ⅝
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 7
24	21	Adam-Millis (1)	4	24	23⅝	24	/
19½	17⅞	Addressog'(1.40)	5	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	17	50	49⅛	49½	— ⅛
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
7	6	AlaskaJun(.15e)	8	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅝	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	11	11	11	+ ½
14⅝	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	12	12	12	— ¼
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10½	10½	10½	M'r 7
16¼	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14½	14½	— ½
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	2	22⅜	22½	22½	M'r 7
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	7	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅝
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	177	176½	176½	
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 2
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	8	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ½
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	•6	37⅜	37	37	— ⅛
16	14½	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 6
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	55	54⅜	55	M'r 6
21	19½	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	
51¼	41⅜	Am Airlines	29	53	51½	53	+1¾
11½	10⅛	Am Bank Note	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
8½	5¼	Am Bosch	14	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	6	43	42¼	42¾	+ ¾
116½	112	Am Can (4)	6	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	3	172	172	172	M'r 7
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	7	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
51¾	42	Am Car pf	5	45¾	45	45¼	M'r 7
23½	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	107½	107½	107½	+1½
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	138	138	138	+ ¾
9⅝	6	AmColtype(¼e)	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	5	7	6¾	6¾	M'r 7
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13½	13½	13½	
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	50	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb29
2⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	2	19	19	19	M'r 6
28¼	21⅝	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	2	23½	23½	23½	
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	13	32½	31⅝	32½	+1½
6⅛	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37	33⅜	Am H & L p$ (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	14	58½	58½	58½	— ½
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	1	3	3	3	
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	29	29	29	M'r 5
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
41¾	40½	Am Inv III (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	51¼	51⅛	51¼	— ¾
22¼	18⅛	Am Locomotive	12	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	58	58	58	—1
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3½	Am Power & Lt	31	3⅝	3½	3½	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	3	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	+ ½
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	21	50½	48⅞	50	— ⅛
146⅛	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142½	142½	142½	— ⅜
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	M'r 7
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	4	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13	13	13	
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	8	16⅜	16	16½	+1¼
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	92	91	91	M'r 7
16¼	14¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	15½	15½	15½	M'r 7
173¾	167¾	Am T & T (9)	22	174½	173¾	174½	+ ¾
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88	88	88	+ ¾
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	90	89¾	90	
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	M'r 6
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
12⅜	9¼	Am Water Wks	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	M'r 7
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	5	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	28	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
38½	33¼	Anacon W & C	2	36⅝	36	36	— ½
22½	19	Anchor H (.70g)	6	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
27⅜	23⅛	A P W Paper	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	35¼	35	35¼	M'r 5
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	M'r 7
6¼	5¼	Armour Ill	64	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
56⅛	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	14	57	55¾	55¾	— ¼
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	•1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
78	75	Assd DG I pf(6)	1	77	77	77	M'r 6
75	70	As DG 2pf(99¼k)	1	72	72	72	M'r 6
44	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	44	44	44	M'r 2
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	7	23½	23¼	23¼	
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	9	53	51⅞	53	M'r 6
23½	17⅞	Atl Coast Line	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 1
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	9	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ¼
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ½
9½	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	50¼	50	50¼	M'r 7
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72	72	72	
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 7
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	4	4	4	
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	101	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
B							
18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	13	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	11¼	Bangor & Ar	1	11½	11½	11½	
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	M'r 1
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	8	11¼	11	11⅛	
31⅞	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	3	31¾	31⅜	31¾	
29½	27	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅜
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	M'r 6
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 6
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb28
34⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	97	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	M'r 7
23¼	.01⅜	Beth Steel (1e)	23	26½	23¾	23¾	— ½
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	119	119	119	
34½	27	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	29	29	29	
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 4
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	15	10¼	10	10⅛	— ¼
23¼	16	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 7
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	20	24⅜	23½	23½	— ⅜
26	21½	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	9	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¾e)	21	23⅜	22⅞	23	— ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 6
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.80)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
22⅜	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	27	22⅜	22	22	
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	M'r 5
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	17	2¼	2	2⅛	M'r 7
18⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	9	18½	18¼	18⅜	
21¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	43	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 7
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	28	59¼	58¾	58¾	— ¼
25½	20⅞	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 7
35¾	35	Brown Sh(⅓e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 5
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
10¼	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6¼	5½	Budd Mfg	13	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	25	25	25	— ½
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	11	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	+1
12½	11⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 6
7⅞	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	8	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
15½	13½	Byron Jack (1)	7	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¾
C							
26⅞	23½	Calif Packing	9	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ¾
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 5
1⅞	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	14	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (½e)	7	7⅛	7½	7½	— ¾
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	7	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	31	21¾	20½	20⅞	— ½
6⅝	4¾	Canad Pacific	101	6½	6¼	6¼	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (⅓e)	1	39	39	39	M'r 7
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 7
27	23	Carpent (½e)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3⅛	3	3	M'r 7
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ½
51⅝	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	11	51	50	50	— ⅜
30⅜	26⅝	Celanese (½a)	91	30⅜	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅜
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
24⅝	21⅜	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24	24	24	
2⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 7
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4¼	4½	M'r 6
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(⅛g)	8	8½	8½	8½	M'r 6
6	5¼	Century Rib M	3	6	6	6	M'r 7
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	39	39	39	
7⅜	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20	19¾	20	+ ¾
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	
23⅛	15	Checker Cab	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio (2½)	15	40⅛	39⅞	40	— ⅛
97½	94⅞	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	M'r 1
14¾	11⅞	Chic Corp	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
4¾	4¼	Chic Corp pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2½	1⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 5
⅝	⅛	Chi & N W	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Chi & N W pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 2
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
⅝	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	2	35	34¾	34¾	M'r 7
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 2
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	½	½	½	M'r 1
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	M'r 1
⅝	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	M'r 2
9	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 5
13⅜	11⅛	Chickasha (⅛g)	5	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
6¼	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	34	86⅞	85⅜	85½	—1
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 5
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	6	35½	35	35	— ⅛
42	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	8	43¼	42½	43	+1¼
39¾	35⅜	Climax M (1.20)	10	38⅛	38	38	— ½
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (⅝e)	22	45	44¾	45	— ⅛
123½	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	6	122	121	121	— ½
63	61	Coca-Cola A(3)	1	62½	62½	62½	
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	21	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
106½	103⅜	Colgate-P pf (5)	5	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
103¾	102⅞	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	102

Commerce and Finance

Export-Import Bank Loans to China, Denmark, Iceland Approved

Business and Industry

U. S. May Own All of World's Gold Ere Long

(Editor's Note: The United States has the greatest stock of gold ever accumulated. This, the second of three articles, tells of congressional efforts to determine what should be done with it.)

WASHINGTON (AP)—A subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee has been named to explore the question of what—if anything—should be done with the pile of more than $18,000,000,000 in gold now owned by the United States.

The study of the world's greatest—and growing—gold hoard is to be made, committee members said, under a resolution by Senator Downey (D) of California, 'providing for an investigation into the problem of excess and stagnant savings in this country and how they may be put to work.

Sees All Gold U. S.-Owned

A major question will be more than $18,000,000,000 in gold already buried at Fort Knox, Ky., and in Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank vaults, which is growing daily. Weekly imports from foreign countries now total $50,000,000.

The mere existence of that hoard provides the committee with a multitude of questions, requiring side excursions into nearly every branch of finance, trade and domestic economy.

The United States owns approximately 63 per cent of the world's total monetary gold and—if the precious metal continues to flow in at the rate maintained during the past two years—Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma estimates the entire available supply would be piled up here within three years.

Would American ownership of all, or nearly all, of the world's gold cause the non-gold owning nations to turn to some other medium of exchange, making gold worthless or greatly depreciated as international money?

Thomas Would Lend

Senator Thomas believes that if the other countries were drained of gold, it would force them off metallic currency, creating a situation detrimental to the United States. To guard against that possibility he advocates empowering the Export-Import Bank to sell or lend goal coin or bullion to foreign nations.

Loan or sale of the gold, Senator Thomas explains, would enable those foreign countries to stabilize their currencies and prevent collapse of their monetary systems.

Germany, lacking gold, already has instituted barter trade and other "have-not" countries have been forced to adopt severe currency and exchange control measures.

Walther Funk, President of the Reichsbank and German Minister of Economics, already has served warning of the German attitude toward gold by asking:

"Is a new dance around the golden calf about to begin? Will the world sacrifice itself to the American moloch? The world is now at the parting of the ways. Either it will yield to the might of American gold or it will accept the new methods of young, vigorous, striving nations."

Would Distribute It

Percy H. Johnston, Wall Street banker, told the Senate silver committee that the nation's vast gold hoard was a deterrent to world trade and recommended that the United States "get rid of six or seven billion dollars in gold by scattering it around the world."

If the United States obtained all the world's gold, he declared, it would be like a poker game in which one player won all the money—ending the game.

A brighter picture is painted by economists who hold that the gold is not "idle" metal, but an asset which is not only "working" by providing the base for paper currency, but which may be used for expanded currency, or reconstruction, if needed, in the future.

That school of economists points out that more than one billion dollars worth of gold is mined annually. Other countries especially Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia, have too big a stake in gold, in their opinion, for the metal ever to lose its value as a medium of exchange.

To fortify that contention they emphasize:

That every nation, including Germany, today is trying desperately to obtain more gold.

That barter trade was found impractical after centuries of trial and was revived by Germany only because it had no gold.

That no other metal or product has ever been found which could serve as a substitute in international trade and finance.

Personal Accounts are as welcome as those of business firms
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK STREET, BOSTON
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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Joins Trust Board

John Hay Whitney
Elected a member of the board of trustees of United States Trust Company.

Celanese Profits For 1939 Largest In Firm's History

NEW YORK (AP)—The annual pamphlet report of Celanese Corp. of America said the 1939 profit of $6,374,100 was largest in the company's history.

The result was equal to $3.53 a share on the common stock after preferred stock dividend deductions. The 1938 profit was $2,479,749 or 26 cents a share on the common stock.

Camille Dreyfus, President, asserted that demand for the company's products "was and still is in excess of production capacity, but we expect that the rapidly increasing output at Cumberland, Md., as well as production from the first unit of our new plant at Celco, Va., will help to relieve this condition."

Arrangements have been made, Mr. Dreyfus added, to reduce the interest rate on the company's $10,000,000 4¼ per cent debentures to 3⅜ per cent and the interest rate on a five-year bank loan from 3½ per cent to 2½ per cent.

The company has issued a booklet called "The Romance of Celanese," highlighting the progress of this Corporation during the past 20 years, which may be obtained upon written request.

Time, Inc., 1939 Net Equals $13.63 Share

NEW YORK—Time, Incorporated, publishers of Time, Life, Fortune and Architectural Forum magazines, and producers of The March of Time, reports a net profit of $3,206,751 for 1939, or $13.63 per share on the 235,242 common shares outstanding, compared with $1,129,422, or $4.76 per share, in 1938.

The annual report showed gross sales of $29,311,057 last year compared with $23,594,089 the previous year. Current assets were up $2,537,104 to $10,793,803, including $7,459,384 of cash and marketable securities.

Henry R. Luce, Chairman of the Board, said that Life contributed substantially to the net profit of the Company in 1939.

Time, the weekly news magazine was reported as the largest contributor to the profit result, ranking second among weekly magazines in the number of advertising pages carried.

Steel Output 30 P. C. Above 1939 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel ingot production during February totaled 4,374,625 net tons, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported. The January total was 5,619,698 tons.

Although representing lower operations, and a shorter month than the previous month, the February figure was more than 30 per cent above the February, 1939, total of 3,347,288 net tons of open-hearth and Bessemer steel ingots produced.

An average of 1,056,673 net tons of ingots was produced weekly during the month, about 17 per cent below the January average of 1,268,555 net tons. In February, 1939, 836,822 net tons of ingots was produced, on the average, each week.

During February the steel industry operated at an average of 69.62 per cent of capacity, compared with 83.58 (revised) in January and 54.72 per cent in February a year ago.

Mutual Savings Bankers To Meet in Boston in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks is making plans for its twentieth anniversary conference, to be held May 8-11 at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

Among the principal speakers at the sessions will be Fred F. Lawrence, President of the Association; Matthew S. Sloan, Chairman and President of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines; Samuel O. Dunn, Chairman of the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation and Editor of Railway Age; William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific System; John S. Clark, Vice-President of the Investment Bankers Association; Charles C. Handy, President of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, and Henry Bruere, Chairman of the Association's Committee on Railroads.

Bank Approves Foreign Loans Of $31,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The export-import bank has announced its trustees had approved loans of $20,000,000 to China, $10,000,000 to Denmark, and $1,000,000 to Iceland to finance exports to those countries.

Proceeds of the loans may be used only for non-military purchases in this country.

China received a $25,000,000 loan about a year ago, but the loans to Denmark and Iceland are the first by the Export-Import Bank to those countries.

All Scandinavian countries now have received financial assistance from the bank.

Finland has obtained two loans aggregating $30,000,000. Norway $10,000,000 and Sweden $15,000,000.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, told reporters that China was ahead of schedule with payments on the $25,000,000 loans.

Finland, Mr. Jones said, plans to purchase rye, oats, lard, peas, cotton, soy bean oil, tractors, trucks, wool, telephone wire and soap with its recent $20,000,000 loan.

In connection with the Chinese loan, Mr. Jones said in reply to a question that he "never heard of any objections" from Japan to United States loans to China.

China, he added, plans to purchase a large number of articles including trucks and road-building machinery. He said the loan would be repaid largely by tin exports to this country.

Mr. Jones said the bank probably would make some loans in Latin America, but no applications are on file.

He reported that Spain has been purchasing about 25,000 bales of cotton monthly in this country with a $14,000,000 credit from the bank. To date, Spain has purchased about 175,000 bales, he explained, and has not asked for new credit to be used when her present loan is exhausted.

North American Reports Gains In Output, Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The North American Company established new high records in electric output and electric revenues of subsidiaries last year and net earnings were the highest for any years since 1931 with the exception of 1937, according to the fiftieth annual report of the company.

On a new basis of consolidation of accounts of subsidiaries, the company's net income for 1939 totaled $20,718,862, equal after preferred dividends to $1.99 on each of the 8,573,467 outstanding common shares.

In order to make a comparison with the previous year, the report figured net nicome for 1939 on the old basis of consolidation of accounts as $19,434,208, or $1.84 a common share. This compared with earnings of $15,109,007 in 1938, equal to $1.55 a share, or an increase of 18.8 per cent.

Commenting on the company's 1939 record, President E. L. Shea said:

"The operating companies in the North American system have contributed to and shared in the general business revival in progress since the fall of 1938. It is with the same objectives, and a confident view of the future, that they are continuing to enlarge their facilities on a scale greater than in many years."

Total assets of North American on the new basis of consolidation at December 31, 1939, were $939,697,839 compared with $934,650,765 on the same basis at December 31, 1938 and with $931,567,744 as shown in the 1938 annual report.

The report said that the liquidation in February, 1939 of North American Edison Company, referred to in detail in the last annual report, was the most important step taken during the year in the direction of conforming as far as possible in the interest of stockholders of the pattern laid down for the industry in Section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Sears February Sales Up 17 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears Roebuck and Company reported February sales of $40,835,743, an increase of 17 per cent over the $34,900,544 in the same month of 1939. February is the first month of the firm's fiscal year.

T. J. Carney, President, said that beginning with February, sales hereafter will be reported on a monthly instead of a four-week basis.

Baltimore & Ohio Plans Equipment Note Issue

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announced $4,750,000 of equipment trust certificates representing 80 per cent of the purchase price of new equipment to be acquired, would be sold to competitive bidders at the road's New York office March 6.

The issue will carry 2½ per cent dividend coupons and will mature from 1 to 10 years. The railroad proposes to purchase for $5,929,000 a total of 2,100 steel hopper, gondola, and box cars.

Likes Obstacles—to Climb

By a Staff Artist

Langbourne M. Williams, Jr.
President of the Freeport Sulphur Company, whose company's achievements make an entertaining true story.

Topping the Insurmountable: Romance of American Sulphur

Continued from Page 1

dent pulled out a desk drawer and put one foot on it.

"If we'd known a long depression was coming," he said, "we might have been pretty worried. But we had problems enough right at hand the moment we took over the company."

"I don't see that there's much to do in a sulphur company," I said. "I thought all you sulphur people had to do since the Frasch process was invented was to turn on the hot water in the morning and total up the cash at night."

"Hardly. The old Union Sulphur Company, which first made the Frasch process work, ran out of sulphur at its deposit and spent millions with the best geologists they could find, looking for more. They never did find any. After all, how the process works isn't important if you can't find some sulphur to try it on."

"And that was your first job when your management took over?"

"Yes. We found that the then producing property at Bryan Mound was almost exhausted. We had to have new reserves so we got some first class engineers and research men. We backed them with real money and we found sulphur.

Couldn't Find Bottom

"The deposit we found was buried about 1,000 feet deep. But the surface was a marsh, all muck and water without a foot of solid ground for miles. When we started plumbing for bearing-earth for our boiler foundations we couldn't find any. We had to sink long pilings and I've seen them drop 40 feet straight without a blow from the pile-driver. Our plant is built on stilts—a forest of pilings rising out of filled earth."

"That was at Grande Ecaille, wasn't it? It must have been a relief when you had the plant finished and the production got under way."

"Yes and no. We finally got everything going, and I took a party down from New York to show them the new property. I was proudly explaining, and said, 'Now we're getting 1200 tons of sulphur out of these wells and our troubles are over.' Then, turning to one of our engineers, I asked 'How much did we make yesterday?' 'Eight hundred tons,' he said."

"And that was the day when production started to fall off. You see," he pulled a geological chart out of a drawer, "here is your underground dome. Now you may have a fissure or a gap here. And the hot water or the sulphur can just drain off, sidewise. You can keep on pumping water down, but you won't get the sulphur up."

Used Some Plain Mud

"So what did you do?"

"Our engineers figured out a way to fill up those crevices with mud, just plain dredged mud, pumped down almost a quarter of a mile below the surface. When the word came through that they had licked a tricky problem that they couldn't even see or touch, and production was again regular, I certainly took my hat off to them. You know," he leaned forward, "sometimes I feel a little sorry for companies that haven't had any desperate production problems in the last ten years. They don't know what the engineers can do nowadays."

"We're enthusiastic on this subject. Another group of our men down in Cuba have licked another tough problem in concentrating manganese from low-grade ore. Now that's done, too, and we'd just love to get into still another line where resourcefulness hasn't yet had a real chance. Maybe we will, too," he hinted.

"You mentioned a few moments ago that 'big money to back up' your engineers was also a factor," I said.

Whole Batch of Problems

"Yes, at Grande Ecaille we had to spend $4,000,000 before we began to see light. It is true that while the technical know-how is growing, today it costs important money to put it to work. So we'll be needing, more than ever before, men and companies who will put substantial amounts of money into the projects that have a chance. Take our manganese subsidiary, for instance.

"There's plenty of manganese in this country, but it's low grade. It's always been taken for granted that except under emergency conditions, you couldn't make low-grade manganese into the grade needed for the steel industry at a profitable price. Back in 1933 we had a chance to test that out. There are manganese deposits in Cuba of a grade similar to those here. We thought we could concentrate them and make money out of a source that would be thousands of miles nearer Pittsburgh than the foreign sources which have supplied more than 90 per cent of our needs, for years.

"What we didn't figure was that there would shortly be a reciprocal trade treaty with Brazil ratified, cutting the tariff on manganese in half. This came after we had just begun to show a profit, despite three floods, an earthquake, and a revolution. As Cuban ore comes into the U. S. duty-free, we had to shut down for a year, and take a hitch in our cost-of-production belt, so to speak."

Faith Justified Again

"Well, again I can anticipate you a little," I said, "I understand the Cuban American Manganese Corporation showed over $700,000 profit for 1939. Your faith in engineering nature must have stood up again."

"It certainly did. But we had to bring back from Copenhagen a kiln that had never been used in this hemisphere before for processing ore, and make changes in the process that cost us $500,000 before we were back in the game. You can't quit, once you've opened, these days."

"Where did you get your money to start?"

"Well, when we needed capital back in 1932, things were just about as dark as they've ever been, but we did find some bankers who sold convertible preferred stock for us. As soon as we got the money the banks closed and it was months before conditions were again such that new capital could be raised.

"Then again only a short time ago we were able to enlist support when we were faced with an entirely different kind of problem. The severance tax on sulphur in Louisiana had been jumped from 60 cents to $2 per ton, almost a dollar more than was paid by our competitors who operate only in Texas. No one gave us much encouragement when we determined to try to correct this inequity, but it was most heartening to find plenty of people who could understand our point of view and who were willing to pass resolutions and write to the Governor about our case. As a result, a short time later a reduction of this tax to a rate equal to that of Texas was passed by the Legislature and approved by the people of the State in a referendum."

Advantage Was Mutual

"That's the first time I ever heard of a tax on industry being reduced in these days," he said.

"Well, it paid Louisiana, too, because we were able to increase production and employment and to go ahead with a substantial building program which we had been forced to hold up when we were placed at such a tax disadvantage.

"I don't know whether this discussion of ours has given you what you expected to find out about sulphur, or about what business is prepared to do for the national welware."

"Thank you," I said, "I've got my story. If you just go on in the same way, and like it, as I can see you do, you ought to make a pretty good contribution to the national welfare."

User of Sugar May Be Hit By Cummings Bill

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The sugar classic is on, and the beet sugar interests have made the opening kick-off with one of the longest boots to deep back field ever made in the annals of American sugar politics.

This is in the form of the Fred Cummings sugar bill, about which the wires from Washington will soon begin to buzz. It is a beet sugar bill—"and how!" as people here fervidly add.

The bill would take about 230,000 tons of sugar quota away from Cuba and about 43,600 tons from foreign producers, and give it all to the domestic beet and cane growers.

Then it proposes to increase the retail price of sugar by a new version of the "parity" formula which would add an estimated 0.60 cents to the retail price, lifting it from the present 5.20 cents to round 5.80 cents.

This would be effected by the Secretary of Agriculture through reduction in the over-all quota (to push the price up) which would further reduce Cuba and foreign producers.

Political Line-Up Changed

The bill throws a bone to the domestic cane refiners by stipulating that of the 230,000 ton cut in the Cuban quota 200,000 would apply to Cuban refined, reducing the permissible refined Cuban shipments here from the present 375,000 tons down to 175,000 tons.

Lastly the bill would make the new arrangement permanent. The 1934 Jones-Costigan Act was written to run three years and its 1937 extension to three years more.

The whole political line-up in sugar is now changed. In 1937 the domestic refiners were battling the Puerto Ricans, the Hawaiians, and the Administration against an increase in the quota of off-shore refined. The Hawaiians in particular wanted permission to do their own refining instead of having to send their Hawaiian refined cane finers. Now they don't care.

Beets have expanded so far into the Pacific States that the Hawaiians can't sell enough to keep their own cane refineries in California busy. They would have to sen dtheir Hawaiian refined cane through the canal to the Atlantic seaboard. Cargo rates have boomed, and refined sugar is not a good traveler; the bags cake, or sugar leaks out and dirt leaks in, so the bags have to be handled very gingerly, and dirty refined sugar has to be re-refined, while dirty raws can be shovelled up from the wharf and the refining process will do the rest.

Will Hit the Consumer

So the main line-up is going to be (a) the domestic beet and cane growers against (b) practically everybody else. The Administration will stand up for Cuba. The cane refiners will disdain the teaser of a cut in Cuban refined imports, because the limit is now off Puerto Rican refined imports (as well as Hawaiian) and if the beet-growers can take this bite out of the Cuban-refined quota, one more such bite will not be satisfied with the remaining 175,000 refined quota but will have to come out of the Cuban raw quota.

Least vocal, of course, will be the consumer, worst hit. His annual sugar bill will be raised about $80,000,000. The new "parity-formula" would work this way. Take the 1909-1913 average retail sugar price—5.96 cents. Figure that the farmer now pays 25 per cent more for what he buys, so he should get 25 per cent more than this 5.96 cents. So his sugar should fetch a retail price of 7.44 cents. But he will be reasonable and accept only between 76 and 80 per cent of this—which is between 5.65 and 5.95 cents retail. Halfway is 5.80 cents. That is 0.60 higher than the present retail average of 5.20 cents. Add 0.60 cents a pound, or $12 a ton, to the 6,700,000 tons he buys, and you get $80,000,000.

Beet Industry Expands

What has happened is that the beet industry has expanded rapidly under the quota system, particularly in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. Now for the first time its 1,550,000-ton quota is actually a ceiling, like others have. So beet growers want it raised, and of course it can't be raised except by shrinking some other quota.

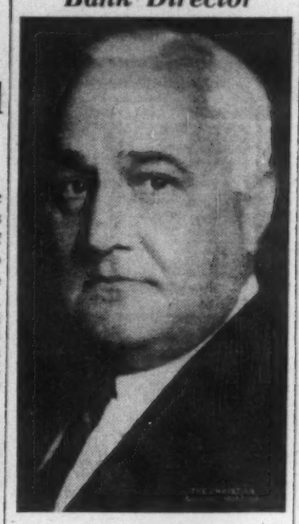
The Treasury would also lose of 0.90 cent duty on 230,000 tons of Cuban sugar, and the full 1.50 cent duty on 46,000 tons of full-duty sugar, plus an increased bonus for the increased beet production—a total of about $8,500,000.

If the beet and domestic cane people get a bigger quota and a higher price now, they will of course expand until they need a still bigger quota.

Some of the beet people didn't want the bill—presumably those from the States like Nebraska and Colorado which aren't expanding.

The bill will force the Administration, in an election year, to decide whether it is safer to risk losing western votes by opposing the bill or to risk losing consumer votes by favoring it.

Bank Director



Louis S. Cates
Elected to the board of directors of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. Mr. Cates is President of Phelps Dodge Corp., big copper producer.

United Aircraft Shows 72 P. C. Rise In 1939 Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corp., a leading manufacturer of airplanes, engines and propellers, reported consolidated net profit for 1939 of $9,375,437, or $3.53 a share, compared with $5,426,276, or $2.12 a share, in 1938.

The 72 per cent rise in earnings was accompanied by plant and equipment expansion which increased to $19,216,936 from $11,507,072 the valuation of those fixed assets. The backlog of unfilled orders on December 31 was reported as $127,004,032 compared with $17,463,969 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Frederick B. Rentschler, Chairman, reported to stockholders: "There was an abnormally sharp increase in the business of the corporation during the year just ended.

"This was due partly to the expansion of the United States Government's requirements for national defense purposes and partly to the receipt of substantial orders from foreign purchasers. To meet the increased demand, much of which is believed to be caused by transitory conditions, very substantial additions have been made to the plant of the engine division, and, in lesser degree, to the plants of the propeller and airplane divisions, as well.

"With full knowledge of the part of the foreign purchasers, the cost of these additions is substantially covered in the selling prices of the product to be manufactured for them; and it is anticipated that, through means of special amortization and accelerated rates of depreciation, substantially all the plant additions will either be charged off the corporation's books at or before the completion of orders now on hand or will be covered by appropriate reserves.

"Thus, upon restoration of normal operating conditions, annual depreciation charges are expected to be little, if any, heavier than they were before the additions were made."

U. S. Deficit Tops Figure of Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury reported that it went into the red $2,646,227,978 in the first eight months of the current fiscal year. At the end of February a year ago, it was only $2,232,267,596 behind income.

Given an extra day because of Leap Year, receipts for the eight month period reached $3,502,214 which was still $150,000,000 behind receipts at the same time a year ago. Spending totaled $6,148,837,193, compared with $5,885,053,916 in the first eight months of last year.

The gross debt stood at $42,365,353,180. A year ago it was $39,858,663,453.

Government income this year was below that of the previous year largely because of a decline in receipts from income taxes which totaled $908,233,984 for the first eight months of this year compared with $1,242,909,851. However, receipts from miscellaneous internal revenue and social security taxes and from customs were higher.

Massachusetts Municipal Statistics Are Published

Tyler & Company, Inc. of Boston have published for distribution the twenty-sixth edition of their quarterly booklet, giving current financial statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and districts, together with an outline map of the Commonwealth, showing all its political sub-divisions.

The statistics given show population, assessed valuation, gross and net debt, net debt ratio and per capita, tax levy, tax collections, tax titles, and a comparison of tax rates. Copies are available upon request.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Burroughs Adding Machine Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1939 of $2,200,814, or 44 cents a share, compared with $2,706,965, or 54 cents a share, in 1938. Plants are in Detroit and Plymouth, Mich.

Better State Supervision Of Banks Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—Improvement in state supervision of banks is urged by Robert M. Hanes, president of the American Bankers Association.

Speaking at an eastern regional conference on savings and commercial banking, sponsored by the association, Mr. Hanes suggested:

1. Elevation of banking departments to equality in importance with any other department of the State.
2. Payment of a salary to the banking commissioner or superintendent at least equal to that paid the highest salaried department head in the State.
3. Assure the banking department head, after careful selection on basis of character and experience, adequate tenure of office, perhaps six years.
4. Civil service examination or specified qualifications for bank examiners.

He said:

"The assumption by government of the right to charter, supervise and regulate banks, constitutes a pledge to the public that the Government will do all in its power to insure the highest standards of bank management.

"Lax chartering, indifferent examination and supervision by unqualified officials amounts to a failure to keep that pledge.

"Too often does political partisanship seem to influence appointments to state banking departments. Too often is the tenure of the office of the commissioner too brief. Too often are the salaries of commissioners and examiners too small to attract qualified career men."

Mr. Hanes is president of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

U. S. Files Suit To Enjoin Tax Levy On Cotton of FCCC

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—The Federal Government has filed suit to enjoin Jim Bodine, Oklahoma County Assessor, from levying taxes on 26,000 bales of cotton owned by the Federal Commodty Credit Corporaiton.

Should the county win the right to levy on the cotton, millions of baled held by the Commodity Credit Corporation throughout the nation would be subject to such action.

Mr. Bodine contended the cotton was subject to tax in June, 1939, and notices of taxes due were filed Jan. 31. The county threatens to seize and sell the cotton to collect the $21,968 it claims in taxes.

The Government bases its exemption claims on the grounds its property cannot be taxed, except with its consent. The State is challenging constitutionality of the corporation, claiming it is not close enough to the government to be a part of it and therefore is liable to taxation.

Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught set April 5 for a final heading.

Power Output Is 10.5 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production broke a six-week decline in the week of March 2 with a more than seasonally expected rebound.

Latest production of 2,479,036,000 kilowatthours, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, was 1 per cent more than 2,455,285,000 in the preceding week and 10.5 per cent ahead of 2,244,014,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute: New England 8.4, Middle Atlantic 9, Central Industrial 13.9, West Central 8, Southern States 8, Rocky Mountain 19.4, Pacific Coast 6.1.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp.

DETROIT (AP)—Houdaille-Hershey Corp. and subsidiaries, makers of automobile accessories, reported net profit for 1939 of $1,487,607, equal, after dividend requiremenis on Class "A" preference stock, to $1.34 a Class "B" share, compared with $588,230, or 20 cents a Class "B" share, in 1938.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N.J.Railroads' Revenues Show Gains in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17—An increase of $139,350,952 in gross earnings for 1939, as compared with the previous year, has been reported by five of the nine major railroads operating in New Jersey. Another large rail company estimated an increase of $8,264,551 for 1939 over the last year. A State Tax Department spokesman attributed the increase in revenue to European war business.

The Pennsylvania Railroad reported 1939 gross earnings at $430,930,778, as compared with $360,384,241, in 1938. The New York Central was second, reporting $341,086,708 for 1939 and $298,681,195 for 1938. The Erie Railroad followed with $81,217,363 in 1939, as compared with $69,509,061 in 1938.

Other railroads registering increases were the Central of New Jersey from $29,251,629 in 1938 to $33,547,419 in 1939; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, $44,188,481 in 1938 to $50,454,438 in 1939, and the Lehigh Valley, $41,230,103 in 1938 to $45,358,-987 in 1939. The Reading Company estimated its 1939 income at $56,744,549, an increase of $8,-264,551 over 1938.

Carriers reported net profits or deficits for the 11 months of 1939, as follows:

	1938 Profit	1939 Profit
Pennsylvania	$8,452,161	$26,406,088
Penn.-Reading-Seashore Lines	†2,752,358	
Central of N. J.	†3,786,624	†2,413,803
Reading	2,563,327	4,208,256
Erie	†10,287,804	†1,671,867
D. L. & W.	†3,777,219	†559,124
New York, Susquehanna & W	†482,724	†315,914
Lehigh Valley	†3,587,874	†285,860
N. Y. Central	†20,413,460	†382,834

†Deficit.

Fixed charges generally were responsible for deficits, said the department.

January Decline In Average Wages First Since July

NEW YORK (AP)—The January recession in industrial activity brought the first shrinkage in the weekly pay envelopes of employed wage earners since last July, the National Industrial Conference Board asserted in an economic survey.

The decline in average earnings, said the Conference Board, amounted to only 1.4 per cent, "and was due specifically to a fractional dip in average hourly earnings and a slight reduction in the number of hours worked."

Despite the drop the January wage average was reported "still equal to the high point reached in the 1936-1937 recovery period."

The board also asserted the "real" weekly earnings, based on purchasing power, were still 8.1 per cent higher than in January, 1939.

The survey covered 25 major industries. The Conference Board is a research organization, supported by large corporations and industries.

Security Exchange Sales 29.3 P. C. Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that sales on registered exchanges in January were 1.8 per cent higher than in December, but 29.3 per cent below January 1939.

Sales amounted to $908,932,169, of which $774,381,974 was for stocks, $134,462,408 was for bonds and $87,787 was for rights and warrants.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	103.24	103.24	103.24
1 3⅜s 47-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
1 3¼s 45-43	109.27	109.27	109.27
1 3¼s 46-44	110.12	110.12	110.12
2 4s 54-44	114.27	114.26	114.26
1 2⅞s 47-45 reg	109.12	109.12	109.12
6 3½s 49-46	111.23	111.23	111.23
1 4¼s 52-47	120.10	120.10	120.10
8 2½s 52-50	106.10	106.10	106.10
10 2½s 54-51	107.29	107.29	107.29
2 2¼s 53-51	103.29	103.29	103.29
14 2½s 59-56	107.8	107.8	107.8
50 2½s 63-58	106.26	106.26	106.26
55 2½s 65-60	106.28	106.27	106.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 49-44	108.9	108.9	108.9

Home Owners Loan

3 3s 52-44	107.28	107.28	107.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	101½	101½	101½
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	41½	41½	41½
1 Allegh.Vals 4s 42	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Allied Strs 4½s 51	96½	96½	96½
13 Am & For P5s 2030	61¼	60½	61¼
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104½	104	104
1 Am Int 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Am T&T 5½s 43 108¼	108	3-32	108 3-32
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¾	108½	108½
4 Am W &E 6s 75	109	108½	108½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	101	101	101
8 Arm Del 4s '59	101¾	101¼	101⅜
11 AT&SF 4s '95	104½	104¼	104½
1 AT&SF ap 4s '95 st	87	87	87
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	94	94	94
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	75	75	75
10 A C Line ctl 4s '52	69	68¾	69
2 A C Line 4½s '64	54½	54½	54½
2 A C Line 5s '45	70½	70½	70½
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39½	39	39½
9 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¾	105½	105½
8 AubAutocv4¾s'39	55½	55	55½
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	69	69	69
15 B&O '95 A st	26¾	26½	26¾
10 B&O '95 C st	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
8 B&O 2000 D st	26¾	26⅜	26⅝
8 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	14⅝	14½	14⅝
11 B&O 1st 4s '48	67½	67¼	67¼
1 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	48	48	48
3 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Bell TPa 5s '48b	116	116	116
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 c	133¼	133¼	133¼
18 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	106	106
11 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105¼	105	105¼
11 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Beth Stl 3s '59	101⅜	101¼	101¼
20 Boston&Me 5s '67	46½	46⅛	46¼
11 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	46	46	46
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	46½	46½	46½
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
15 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Bkly Man Tr 5s '66 ctf	46¾	46¾	46¾
30 Bkly Qn C&SB cn5s '41	46½	46⅜	46½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Bush Term 5s '55	42	42	42
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	57	57	57
1 Cal Ore 4½s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	100	100	100
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	95¾	95¼	95¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	96	96
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57reg	95¾	95¾	95½
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Can Pac 5s '44	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 Can Pac 5s '54	82½	82⅜	82⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	77	77	77
1 Can Pac 5s '60	68¾	66¼	66¼
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	18	18	18
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	74	74	74
2 Cent of Ga 5s '59 C	21½	21½	21½
1 Cent Hud G&E 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	48¾	48¼	48⅜
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68¼	68⅛	68¼
1 Cen R R N J 4s '87	17	17	17
6 Certain-teed 5½s '48	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 C&O 4½s '92 a-s '48	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
3 C&O 3½s '96 D	99	99	99
3 C&O 1st 3½s '96E	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 C&O 3½s '96 T-IA	86½	86⅝	86⅝
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89⅞	89½	89½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	99½	100
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
5 Chi Ind & Lou 6s '47	18½	18½	18½
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	17½	17	17½
4 Chi I & L 5s '66	8	8	8
48 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
6 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	1⅞	1⅞
40 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26	25¾	26
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	26	26	26
17 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
9 CM&SP 3½s '89B	23½	23¼	23⅜
6 Chi&NW 5s '37	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
20 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	9⅞	10
17 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	17	17	17
1 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	16½	16½	16½
1 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18 Chi&NW 4¼s 2037	10	9⅞	10
3 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10	10	10
2 Chi &2NW4s '87	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15	14⅞	15
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A	5¾	5⅝	5¾
13 CRI&P rfg 4s 36	6¼	6	6¼
8 CRI & P rfg 4s '34ct	5½	5½	5½
627 CRI&PacRR 5s '60	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108	108½
21 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106¼	106	106
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	936	93⅜	93½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	55½	55	55
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	110¾	110⅞	110⅞
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51	51	51
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109	109	109
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76⅜	76¼	76⅜
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
8 Col & So 4½s '80	30¼	29¾	30
21 Colmbia.G 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅜	104½
3 Col & Hock V 4s '48	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
19 Comwith Ed cv3½s58	126⅞	126½	126½
5 Con Edis 4s '57	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107	107
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	108½	108¼	108½
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅛	105	105⅛
2 Con Rys 4s '54	16	16	16
8 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109¼	109	109
1 Cricible Stl 4½s '48	104	104	104
4 Cuba RR 7½s '46	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Cuba RR 8s '52	38½	38½	38½
22 Del 7s Hud rfg 4s '43	58⅝	58½	59⅝
6 D&R G 4s '36	9	8¾	8¾
2 D&R G West 5s278	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61	99	99	99
10 Dow Chem 3½s 51	106	106	106
4 Duluth'S S&A 5s 37	12	12	12
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 Erie rfg 5s 67	15¼	15	15¼
11 Erie rfg 5s 75	15	14⅞	15
9 Erie 1st 4s 96	56	55½	55½
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	23¼	23¼	23¼
39 Erie cv 4s 53 A	20	19½	20
5 Erie & Jer 6s 55	53	53	53
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107½	107½	109½
1 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
5 Gen Cable 5½s 47	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
11 Gen M Accept 3¼s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Gen S Cast 5½s 49	70½	69¾	69¾
7 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105	104¾	105
16 Gt Nor 1ht 4¼s'61	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 G Bay & W deb Bt	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	108½	108½	108½
4 Housatonic 5s 37½	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Hocky V 4½s 99	122	122	122
3 Houst'n Oil Tex4¼s'54	97¾	97½	97¾
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	34	34	34
4 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	126½	126½	126¼
3 Hud Riv 1ht 4½s'57	47¼	47	47
5 Hud & Man inc5s.57‡	15½	15½	15½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	46⅞	46¼	46⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	44¾	45
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48⅜	48½	48⅞
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	53¾	53½	53¾
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	48⅛	48¼	48½
5 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Interb R Tr.7s32 ctf	71½	71½	71½
15 Interb R Tr 6s 32ft	34½	34½	34½
11 Interb RTr rfg 5s66†	74¼	74¼	74¼
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	69	69	69
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
5 Int Paper 6s 55	99	98¾	98¾
5 Int Paper 5s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
21 Int T&T 5½s'52	41	41	41
17 Int T&T 5s 55	45¼	44¾	44⅞
3 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ctf	34	34	34
61 K C South 5s.50	67⅝	67	67⅝
4 K C South 3s 50	65½	65½	65½
4 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	100	100	100
3 Kingsport Co 4s '51	105½	105½	105½
8 Kresge Found 4s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	42	42	42
1 Lac Gas 6s '42B	41	41	41
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48	48	48
1 LE&West 2nd 5s '51	90	90	90
8 Lautaro Nit inc '75	36¼	36	36
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	54	54	54
5 Leh Val H Terms5s4	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 LehValNY 4½s '40asd	43½	43½	43½
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	99	99	99
4 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
2 Litews 3½s 60 ct	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s53	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	125¼	125¼	125¼
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s46	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99⅛	98¾	98¾
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
5 Louis'e N 1st 4s2003	86	86	86
11 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80⅜	80½	80⅜
5 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s.'66	109	109	109
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	54	53¾	54
4 Manhat Ry 4s ,'90 ct	80	80	80
13 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	43	43	43
18 Market St Ry 7s '40	82	80	82
1 Market St Ry 7s '40 rct	72	72	72
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104½	104¼	104¼
14 Midland RR.Nj 5s '40	99⅛	99¼	23½
3 Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	14¾	14¼	14½
1 MSP & SS Marie 6s '46	2	2	2
5 MSP & SS Mar 5½s'46	2	2	2
4 MSP & SS Mar cn 4s '38	67¾	67	67¾
1 Nat Dist 5s '39	67	67	67
14 M-K-Tex 5½s '62 A	13⅜	13¼	13¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	26¼	26	26
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	26¼	26	26
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 C	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '49 A	19	19	19
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19	19	19
61 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	18⅝	18⅝
36 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
64 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19	18⅝	19
100 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
15 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	18½	18½	18½
28 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	2⅝	2⅝
2 Mob & Oh Monitg 5s '47	24	23½	24⅜
37 Mob & Oh 5s '38	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
23 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	33	32⅝	33
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	55	55	55
3 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	109⅝	109½	109⅝
14 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	41½	41½	41½
13 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	52¾	52¾	52¾
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107⅜	107	107
10 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105	105	105
5 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 N O Pb Sv 5s55B	105½	105½	105½
2 NO Tex&M 5½s54	37½	37½	37½
1 NO Tex&M 5s35A	33	33	33
9 NO Tex&Mex 5sC56ct	33	32¾	33
8 NO Tex & M 4½s56	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 NO Tex & M 4½s 56 ct	32	32	32
5 NY & Long Br 4s 41	72½	72½	72½
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	109	109	109
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58½	58½
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013 A	52⅝	52½	52½
4 NYC cn 4s 98	59	59	59
3 NYC cv 3¼s 52	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
9 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58	57⅝	58
21 Int T&T 5½s 97	75⅝	75½	75½
6 NYC Lt Sh 3½s 98	60	60	60
5 NY C & StL 4½s 78	55⅜	55	55⅜
3 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	82	82	82
2 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	105½	105½	105½
10 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	109⅛
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	117	117	117
23 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	19½	19¼	19½
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
2 NYNH&H 5s 53	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
9 NYNH&H 4s 56	17	17	17
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	5¼	5⅛	5¼
23 NY O & W rfg 4s92	8	7⅞	7⅞
1 NY Steam 3¼s 51A	106¾	105⅞	106¾
11 NY Steam 3½s 63	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
1 NY S&W 4½ 37	12	12	12
32 NY S&W gen 5s40	10	9¼	10
13 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	22½	21⅛	22½
7 NY S&W Term 5s43	57	57	57
5 NY W&Bost 4½s46	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 Niagra P P 3½s66	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Norfolk&So 5s41	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
18 Norf So 6s61.ct	14½	14½	14½
20 North Pac 4s 2047	13	13	13
14 Nor Pac 6s2047	55⅞	55¾	55¾
2 Nor Pac 5s2047D	49	49	49
15 Nor Pac 4s97	65⅜	65¼	65¼
7 Nor Pac 3s2047	41¾	40¾	40¾
2 Ogden Un Ry 6s48	7	7	7
11 Ohio Ed 4s65	108¼	108⅛	108¼
3 Ohio Ed 3½s'68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Ore-R&RNav 4s46	111¾	111½	111½
2 Or-Wa R&RNav4s61	105¾	105¼	105¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s62A	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 Pac G&E 3¾s61	112	112	112
5 Pac G&E 4s64	112¼	112¼	112¼
4 Pac T&T 3¾s 66B	109½	109½	109½
2 Pan Am Pet 4s '51	44¼	44	44¼
1 Penn Co 3½s 41B	102½	102½	102½
11 Penn Co 4s 63	104	103½	103½
2 Pen P&L 4⅛s74	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108¾	108¼	108¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108¾	106¾	108¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s65	101¼	101⅛	101¼
12 Pen RR 4½s 84E	96	95¾	95¾
33 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90½	90	90½
12 Pen RR 3½s 52	85	84¼	85
4 Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	8	8	8
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	106	106	106
8 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¾	110⅝	110¾
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
9 PCC & StL 5s '70A	104½	104½	104½
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 PCC & S L 4½s '40A	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	99½	99½	99½
17 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	72½	72¼	72½
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23½	23¼	23¼
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	84	84	84
6 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'62	106	106⅞	106⅞
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¾	104¼	104¼
12 Readg 4½s 1997A	47	47	47
3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝
11 Republic Steel 4½s'61	95	94¾	94¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	95½	95½	95½
2 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Rutland 4s 4s '49	7½	7½	7½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	94½	94½	94½
3 Pub Svc 5s '59	65¾	65¾	65¾
9 St L S F 4s'50 A	13½	13½	13⅞
1 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10 St L SW rfg 5s'90	10	10	10
8 St Paul Un Dep5s'72	115½	115	115
3 SA&A Pass 4s 43	59	59	59
1 San Diego G&E 4s'65	111	111	111
22 Schb Al'cn 6s'45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
1 Sea A L 4s'50 ct	12	12	12
9 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6 Sea-AlFla 6s'35 A ct	2½	2⅜	2½
14 Shell Un 2½s'54	96¾	95⅝	96¾
1 Silesian-Am'41	23	23	23
2 Simmons cv 4s'52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 So Bell T&T 3s'79	104¼	104	104¼
1 So Col Pow 6s'47	105⅜	105⅜	105⅞
1 So Cal Ed 4½s'47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
8 Son Nat Gas4½s'51	106¼	106	106¼
34 Sou Pac 4½s'68	45½	45½	45½
14 Sou Pac 4½s'81	45¼	45¼	45¼
25 So Pac 4½s'69	45⅜	45⅛	45¼
7 So Pac rfg 4½s55	60⅝	60¼	60¼
19 So Pac ctf4½s'49	45¾	45½	45½
53 So Pac 3¾s'46	52⅜	52⅛	52½
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49	48¾	49
7 South Ry gen'56'56	77⅛	77¼	77¼
3 South Ry gen'56'94	87½	87⅜	87½
27 South Ry gen 4s'56	57½	57¼	57¼
6 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	111½	111½	111½
2 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	108¼	108	108¼
9 Stalo Elec 4½s'70	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	105½	105½	105½
12 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	105¼	105¼	105¼
17 Studebaker cv6s'45	112	111	111
1 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 T C I & RR 5s'51	128¼	128¼	128¼
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	108	108	108
4 Texark&FtSm5½s '50	90½	90¼	90½
12 Tex Corp 3s '59	105¼	105	105⅜
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Third Ave 5s '37	99½	99½	99½
31 Third Ave aj 5s '60	20¼	19⅝	20
20 Third Ave 4s 60	59¾	59¼	59¾
3 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	106	106	106
4 Un Bk Aus 6s'62	108	108	108
9 Union Oil Cal 5s '39	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 Un Pac 3½s'71	98¾	96⅝	98⅜
10 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108⅜	180	108⅜
5 Un Pac 3½s'70	96¾	96¾	96¾
16 Unit Drug 5s'53	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
19 US Steel 3¾s'48	105¾	105¼	105⅞
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
4 Utah P & L 5s'44	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
2 Util P & L 5½s '47 st	106½	106½	106½
1 Util P&L 5s '57	106½	106½	106½
4 Util P & L 5s '59 st	106½	106½	106½
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	41⅝	41¼	41¼
5 Wabash 2d 5s '39	17	17	17
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	8	8	8
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	8	8	8
20 Wabash 4½s '78C	8	8	8
2 Walker H 4¼s '45	105½	105½	105¾
1 Walworth 4s '55	67	67	67
1 West Pac P 5s '46	118	118	118

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"COTTO" DESIGNED SPORTSWEAR.—featuring "Wamsutta Fabrics in Fashion," now sold direct through exhibits; sales and district manager openings, part and full time; experience not necessary, but social contacts essential; generous overwriting. DicKinS, Inc., Fall River, Mass.

START own home business. Attractive commissions selling guaranteed quality ringless hosiery, 59c. Free sales promotion outfit. Silver Lady Company, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 95c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Back Bay, near Esplanade, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, living room, kitchenette and dinette, all electric. Reduced. Ken. 9030.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS — Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6660

DANCING

THE LATEST STEPS IN
BALL ROOM DANCING
Taught in a friendly social atmosphere. Come and join our open class, Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. Phone for particulars. TR. 7-9490.
THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0948. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 25 Burbank, Boston, original designer, dressmaker, will go out by day; prices reasonable. Com. 0771.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WOMAN teacher offers maintenance to competent secretary for part-time work. Write Box A-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Bldg., Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID; Washington, D. C.; to live in; Protestant; able to serve in dining room on occasion; honest, contented disposition, clean, industrious, experienced; salary $70. Kindly give references. Box N-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GIRL for general work; 4 adults; $12; references; to live in. Box K-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROTESTANT woman willing to give honest and dependable service as housekeeper and cook in family of 5 adults; country home, all modern conveniences; good wages. Box P-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, part time; state religion, age, experience, if any. Box M-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BELMONT, MASS.—Brick house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, oil heat, 2-car garage; near schools and churches; beautiful grounds; outstanding value; can be seen by appointment; no brokers. Owner, Box M-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELERS

HEIGHTS JEWELERS, 740 West 181st St., N. Y. C.—All types of fine jewelry, watches, clocks, chronometers and other items of precision construction expertly repaired. Diamonds set while you wait. Wa 3-0280.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2462. Call any time.
129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

TO QUIET tenant desirable office, downtown Boston, corner location, near courts, banks. Box F-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Warm, comfortable rooms in quiet, well-kept house; near restaurants, Mass. Station and bus.

hotel MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

JAMAICA, N. Y., 170-12 90 Ave. Ardla—Furnished rooms and apartments; quiet, residential section; convenient to transportation, stores, etc.

JAMAICA, N. Y., 110-39 Merrick Rd.—1 or 2 rooms, furnished, unfurnished; or share private home. Jamaica 6-0807.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (118th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 255 108th (Broadway) (10-A)—Large, single, high, airy, river view; running water; high-class building; $6-$7.

N. Y. C.—Large room, furnished or unfurnished; 4 closets; Midtown section. Phone Cl. 7-5420 Apt. 4-C. BURTON.

SEWING MACH

ANY MAKE sewing machine ... adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 18 years' experience, familiar N. E., N. Y., southern states, west coast, and Canada; best references. Arnold 4709, Boston.

HARVARD LAW 1939; A.B. Magna Cum Laude, Alumnus Yale, graduate University Florida, 8 years Winnwood School; seeks connection law office. Write Box J-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

28 YEARS' experienced gardener desires position; can drive car; good references. Box N-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman desires position part—full time; experienced companion-attendant, housekeeping, light nursing; good reader. RH 4-9872, N. Y. C.

COMPANION, housekeeper, with nursing experience; capable seamstress; Christian Scientists preferred; go anywhere. B-1, 2818 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAIL order clerk, good business background, bookkeeping machines and analysis experience; can assume responsibility. Box K-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TAILORING

TRINITY TAILORING CO., 170 Dartmouth St., near Stuart, Boston
Men's and Women's Suits, Coats made to order. Remodeling, Repairing, Fur Storage.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED for Easter and World's Fair Programs by the Robert Malone Carnegie Hall Choral Society. CO. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. OR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, Screens, Shades, Venetian Blinds. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 3900, Milford 1890, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2627 (Mass.)

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

—WALLHIDE—
Flat and Semi-Gloss Finish Interior Wall Paint
Colors by Nature—Paints by Pittsburgh
R. W. Shattuck & Co. Inc.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—KITCHENWARE
444-48 Mass. Avenue Arlington 0114

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BELMONT

Phone Belmont 2374
Have Your Permanent Visit for Easter
Vanity Beauty Shop
for Satisfaction
353 Trapelo Road, Belmont
JULIA HOLMES HELEN HOLMES

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

Parkway 0272
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BRAINTREE

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree, Mass.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
NEW WASHABLE
DRESSES
for Spring, $2.00
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Ralph and Ruth Baker
invite you to visit
NEW SPRING SHOWING of QUALITY FURNITURE
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St. Opp. Forest Ave.

GREENFIELD DAIRY FARM
Once again highest scoring for quality, richness and cleanliness. JERSEY GRADE A MILK.
Brockton 4100

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

For a Regular Dinner, Sandwich or Ice Cream, Bring Your Friends to the
Windsor Restaurant & Sea Grill
NO LIQUORS SERVED
16 W. Elm Street
Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

Sale! 'Wear-Ever' ALUMINUM *BUY NOW!*
New Style Sauce Pan—Set of three....1.69
Thick Deep Fry Pans 1.19
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BEATTLE ST. TROW. 6760

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Special This Week
GUAVA JELLY 23c Jar
from the Sunny South
SAGE'S
Harvard Square Kir. 2211 — Belmont Center Bel. 4500

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 9400

LONGINES
The World's Most Honored Watch
EXCLUSIVE CAMBRIDGE AGENTS
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
COLBURN — JEWELER
1256 Mass. Ave. Tro. 5343

Brattle Square Florist
We Deliver Beautiful Flowers Anywhere
TRO. 9639 29 Brattle St.

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

DEDHAM

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

● ROBERT ● HAMILTON & SON
Good Things to Eat
Prompt Delivery Fair Prices
Dedham Square Phone 0010

You will even find hand finished work in our inexpensive services.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Easter Apparel
for All the Family

FITCHBURG

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream Eggs

Fine Assortment of Cookies and Coffee Buns
Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pies
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 PUTNAM STREET TEL. 3603

SPOTS AND ...
PERSONAL LAUNDRY SERVICE
Phone Fbg. 122 Leom. 113
Scientific Dry Cleaning
Fast, Thorough Odorless

General Electric
Refrigerators, Radios, Electric Washers, Vacuum Cleaners
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

C. H. WATSON & SONS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MEAT, FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Quality and Service for Over 80 Years
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 3946
We Are a Red & White Store

helen
For Easter
Bags, Gloves and Hosiery
All the latest Spring Styles.
381 MAIN STREET

Harper Method Shop
Telephone 3430
for a
Manicure, Marcel, or Permanent
The Harper Method Shampoo gives satisfaction.
320 MAIN STREET—Second Floor

F. H. Lane Company
Signs of Spring
New Suits—Topcoats—Hats and other Spring Wearables are ready
One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET
Complete Line of
Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses for Women
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3155

FITCHBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED & WHITE
Red and White Peanut Butter
2-pound jar **33c**
1 pound jar 19c

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

Charles B. Porter & Co.
UPHOLSTERING
Upholstery Goods and Window Shades, Antique Furniture Restored.
Charles B. Porter Tel. 3611 — Rudolph C. Gleed 99 Water Street

DI BURRO'S SEA GRILL
we specialize in
Lobsters and Sea Foods of Every Description
Also
Italian Spaghetti and Ravioli
23 MERRIMACK ST. TEL. 3324

"HAVE THEM CLEANED RIGHT"
NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

NOYES OIL SERVICE
RANGE and FUEL OILS
Authorized Easternoil Sales and Service
6 Warren St. Tel. 4967

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Norwalk Tires and Norwalk Batteries
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

MUNSEY'S
Heating & Appliance Co., Inc.
"Haverhill's Service Center"
and
Haverhill Camera Exchange
Complete Stock—Lowest Prices
12 Winter Street Tel. 2379

MITCHELL & COMPANY
Merrimack Street
Our EASTER OUTFITS are FASHION LEADERS at POPULAR PRICES

ATHERTON'S
"Complete Home Furnishers"
"Over 40 years of faithful service"
"Over the Cement" Bridge
HAVERHILL, MASS.

THE STATIONERY SHOP
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Easter Cards and Decorations
Greeting Cards for Every Occasion
27 Washington Square, Tel. 1472

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

★ **TUSCARORA'S** ★
Try our home made ice cream
All flavors—deliciously pure
Taste the difference
52 Winter Street Tel. 926

Better Quality
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES
New York Specialty Shop
12 Merrimack Street
Interior Decoration
Custom Draperies
Strahan Colonial Wallpapers
Broadloom Rugs and Carpets
LIBBEY'S
53 Main Street, Tel. 807

HINGHAM

It's Big
It's Beautiful
It's a Bargain
See 1940 Frigidaire
Model 8 Y-8-40 $129.50
DRISCOLL RADIO & ELECTRIC SHOP
SOUTH STREET HING. 0018

HOLYOKE

Walk the natural way in
Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
166 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE (Continued)

Morrow and Company
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairing at moderate prices
277 MAPLE STREET

New Spring Arrow Shirts $2.00
Arrow Neckwear, $1.00
Fred Johnson Clothiers, Inc.
257 MAPLE STREET

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

Lovely Silk Night Gowns
Trillium, crepe, and soft satins—in Bridal Pink and Tea-Rose.
Now $2.98—Were $5.98
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

Be a Leader in the Easter Parade
Choose your Suit or Coat in
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Basement
SATURDAY
Two Great Groups $10 and $15

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize In
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO., Inc.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St.

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Porter House Steak ..... lb. 39c
Rump Steak ..... lb. 35c
Back of Rump Oven Roast ..... lb. 30c
Reed's Bacon ..... lb. 25c
Holland Butter ..... 2 lb. Roll 75c
Large Native Eggs ..... Doz. 35c
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

Need an Orange Juicer?
National Juice King Orange Juicer, Tested, Approved, Guaranteed. Gets All the Juice, $2.25. Others 98c, $1.29, $2.95
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Annual March Sale of Housewares
Save now on Household Necessities
Palmer Street Store

Cherry & Webb's
Have you seen the Newest for Spring?

Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

NEW SMOCKS
In Beautiful Colorful Prints
The newest styles for office wear, school or home, are shown in Spun Rayon, French Crepe, and poplins. Sizes 12 to 42 ..... $1.95

Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

Reading Laundered Coal
New England Coke
Socony Range and Fuel Oils
Bowser-Printed Delivery Slips Give You Double Protection
"The House of Quality Fuels"
W. H. Brown Fuel & Oil Co., Inc.
798 EASTERN AVE. PHONE MAL. 3830

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1589—Res. Mal. 2496
PLUMBING and HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
MASTER PLUMBERS

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE

For Personal Service, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere. Moderate Prices
82 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0465-W

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

EASTER WEAR
Dresses $3.98, $5.98, $7.98
Visit our New Millinery Dept. Showing latest styles.
JONES STORES, Inc.
116 Pleasant Street, Malden

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 3200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 3202

We Make Fur Scarfs
WESSELL FUR SHOP
Wear a fur scarf with your Easter Suit
or
Have your used fur coat made into a bolero jacket
No Telephone
488 Main Street Malden, Mass.

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 — 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

HANCOCK MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY
Tel. MYStic 0440 275 Main St.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
STAR BUNDLE
everything washed and ironed!
Telephone STON. 0407
17 lbs. ★ $2.00

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

COLD STORAGE
for FURS and CLOTH COATS
Protect your Furs, Cloth Coats, Blankets, etc., by storing in our cold storage vaults.
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
148 Emerson St., Stoneham, Mass.
STONEHAM 0621

ALECK'S
SUITS AND TOPCOATS
for Easter
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 Main St. Tel. 3532-R

NEEDHAM

FRANK L. BROWN & SON
Painting and Decorating
Wallpapers
Tel. Need. 0165-R Needham, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Est. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790-7232

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Perry's THE FLORIST
73 Spring St., West of Y. W. C. A.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLANTS FOR EASTER
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

Sailors Have Landed!
The Hat Fashion of the Season Is a Sailor. Felts or Straws, $1.95 to $15.
Louise HAT SHOP
101 WILLIAM STREET

A Large Assortment of
EASTER CARDS
Of interest to Monitor Readers. You are always welcome to browse about the store. Lots of new books added to our Circulating Library.
HUTCHINSON'S
311 UNION ST.

Loretta's
Fine Millinery
556 PLEASANT STREET

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
399 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

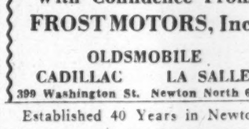
FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

You will even find hand finished work in our inexpensive services.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

NEWTON HIGHLANDS



MOVING STORING
Cen. New. 4830 1200 Walnut St.

NORWOOD

BAKERS
NORWOOD
Complete Outfits for Children for Easter

In Selecting Your
EASTER OUTFITS
For All the Family
REMEMBER
ORENT BROTHERS
The Store of Friendly Service

PITTSFIELD

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch and Clock Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
New Spring Styles and Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Children
190 North Street

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Evs.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0038

Truly a Great Place to Trade
WHITE ROSE PRODUCTS
Fresh Prunes, No. 2½ Can ..... 2 for 29c
Crushed Pineapple, No. 2 Can 17c
Cocktail Fruits, No. 2½ Can 25c
Telephone Peas, 3 17-oz. Cans 35c
Kelsey's Great Market

Chenille Dotted Spreads
A mill Closeout—no more at this price
90x108 Full Size Bed
72x108 Twin or ¾ Size Beds
Reg. $4.98—Now $2.98
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

THRIFTICHECK GRANITE TRUST CO. SERVICE
Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½c
GRANITE Trust Company Quincy
Member F. D. I. C.

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
De Soto-Plymouth Distributor
SALES—SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
68 Washington Street Gra. 4730

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
13 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0339

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" Franklin Coal
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. President 0047

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies Ice Cream and Sodas
13 Beale St. Wollaston

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, INC.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

PILLOWS Washed and Sterilized
"Special" price—2 for 65c
WE RECOVER, TOO
OLD COLONY Launderers—Cleansers
100 QUINCY AVE. PRES. 5000

Dorothy Benham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-12 m. and 1-6 p. m., daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pre-Easter Showing
WARRIOR SUITS $37.50
ALPAGORA TOPCOATS
$27.50

A smart collection featuring confined styles and patterns
REMICK'S

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Heating Oil and Service
See us about our Budget Plan
CHAPIN OIL CO.
134 High St., Reading, Rea. 0599

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Easter Novelties

SHARON

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

MOULTON'S
EASTMAN KODAKS and Camera Supplies
Sharon Mass.

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2061

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 SO. MAIN ST. Tel. 776
SHARON, MASS.

SHARON—Mansfield

Mansfield Public Market
Grocers and Provisions
S. S. Pierce's Products
Phones 275 and 276
4 North Main St., Mansfield

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
13-40 Park St. Som. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
703 STATE STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-2107

TAUNTON

WALLPAPER
Be Sure to See Our Most Extensive Line
PIERCE HARDWARE CO.
Taunton 57

WALTHAM

EASTER SPECIAL
New Spring Ladies' Suits and Coats
$6.60
Ask about our layaway plan
J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.
245 Moody Street Waltham 1847

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

LUNCHEONETTE SERVICE
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines.
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3870

ADRIAN SMITH
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleaners
Work Called For and Delivered
833A Main St. Tel. 4529

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINTER-PROOFING—
"Bumper to Bumper!"
Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINCHESTER

The Winchester Paint Co.
INC.
PAINTS
WALL PAPERS
LINOLEUMS
542 Main St. Winchester 1280

WINTHROP

CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel Ocean 1990

WORCESTER

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
Sunny Side Greenhouses
2 Boxford St. Dial 24667

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER
(Continued)

TATMAN & PARK
Insurance of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SEAFORD: Sussex. "Hughenden"—Five minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms.

DRESSMAKING

BRIGHTON 5, "Melview," 72, Old Shoreham Rd. (Preston 4580) — MADAME HARMAN, Dressmaker and Costumier; ladies' own material made up. Est. 30 yrs.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DESIRABLE freehold property, detached, in commanding position, convenient for sea and shops; has been run successfully as a Boarding House; there is a large dining room and lounge, 21 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, bathrooms, lavatories, conservatory, garden and garage; immediate possession if desired. Apply ASHLEY RISE, Babbacombe, Torquay.

HAMPTON-ON-THAMES—Freehold detached house for sale, £1,000, or let; 4 bed, 2 reception rooms, etc.; ideal boiler, good cupboards; well-kept garden; room for garage; neutral area. Box W-1443, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

ADDISCOMBE: Croydon, 11 Canning Road—House to let, 3 public rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 large attics, bathroom and usual offices; garden. Box W-850, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

BIRMINGHAM—Worker, strong, active, dependable, for housework with efficient assistance; live in. BERRIDGE, 36 Frederick Road, Edgbaston.

SUSSEX—Nursery governess for 3 children, ages 3, 6, 7½; preferably able to speak French. Box W-1535, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN seeks post as secretary, translator, interpreter, etc.; thorough knowledge Greek and Russian languages; B.Sc., over military age. Universal Service, Eastbourne.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Accounts; Mss. copied; duplicating, etc.; private tuition; personal service. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Ph. 3037.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
Devonshire Rd. Ph. Bexhill 390

J. Arscott Ltd.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Rackhams BIRMINGHAM

TEL. EDG. 0213
JANE HARTON Ltd.
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
3 Cropthorne Court, Five Ways, Edgbaston
Clients assured of every attention
TEL. KIN. 1678

ROY DIXON
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

GOWNS, KNITWEAR
GLOVES, WOOL
BUZZACOTTS
LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING
424, Moseley Road

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKESTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

Wilsons & Co.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 430. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1851
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie.
The Leading Specialist House,
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON & McAULEY
LTD.
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, LINGERIE, KNITWEAR AND GOWNS
62 and 63 East Street
BRIGHTON 1. Tel.: 5649.

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

Massingham
Come and See the
NEW SPRING STYLES in LADIES' MOCCASIN SHOES
STOKES CROFT AND HIGH STREET

LANNING & JUDD
IRONMONGERS
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol, 1
Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, and Rollers
Also Spring Cleaning Requisites
PHONE 25753

Marsh's
LADIES' TAILORING
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton
For Your
NEW SPRING OUTFITS
TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
W. MORGAN (Bristol) LTD.
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

New Spring Coats at Jolly's
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

DUNN'S in the **MARKET SQ.**
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS

Market Square and Widmore Road
For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE
SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

CAMBRIDGE

Inexpensive Reading Lamps
Shades and Electric Fittings
—ALLIN'S—
42 Sidney Street
Wireless Receivers, Batteries, etc. by Leading Makers

High Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery, Cambridge

Robert Sayle LCS LTD
CAMBRIDGE 4286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

Double Gloucester Cheese
"The County's Own Cheese"
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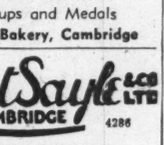

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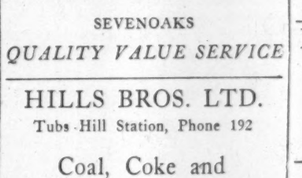

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Where Would You Find—

1. The Lorelei?
2. The Witch City?
3. The Falkland Islands?
4. The Fogg Art Museum?
5. Montauk Point?
6. A stalactite.
7. Anne Hathaway's Cottage?
8. An orchestra conducted by Frederick Stock?
9. The northernmost country of Central America?
10. The capital of Florida?

(Answers Appear on this Page)

Vocations

Bicycle Delivery

A bicycle delivery service operated by a woman, and a group of boys with "bikes" is proving quite successful in a city of approximately 60,000. Business cards have been distributed in downtown offices inviting prospective patrons to avail themselves of this service. All the patron needs to do is to phone in his order and a boy will be sent to any address in the city, and will call for and deliver parcels of a reasonable size for 10 cents. Of this fee the woman in charge nets four cents per call for her part of the work, which consists of taking orders by phone and routing calls. The messenger receives six cents for each delivery which he makes.

No capital is needed to start a business venture of this kind, and practically no overhead is involved.

—F. M. A., Davenport, Iowa

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "One American in four knows how to drive an automobile," reports a statistician. But usually, it seems, it's one of the other three who's under the wheel.

Milwaukee Journal: Just think—a year from now all this third term talk will have gone with the wind. It will be either fourth term talk or history.

Footnotes to History

Poison Gas Is Not a New Weapon

When in the spring of 1915 the Germans first discharged chlorine from cylinders upon the French troops, the surprise attack inaugurated a mode of warfare new to the World War. Yet the employment of poison gas as a weapon is almost as old as the story of mankind.

As far back as the Peloponnesian War, between the independent city states of Greece, gas attacks were utilized. In 431 B. C., the Spartans attempted to capture the cities of Belium and Platea by the use of burning sulphur and pitch. Marco Polo mentions the Karaunas, a tribe in Persia, who applied a cloud gas in warfare. The Crusaders, of course, met burning pitch and its nauseating stench in their attempts on Palestine.

During the English siege of Sebastopol, in 1855, there was a suggestion to utilize burning sulphur, but the British commanders deemed the project inhumane.

At the Hague Peace Conference in 1899, and also at the 1907 Hague Convention, the use of poison gases in war was outlawed. Similar resolutions were adopted at the Treaty of Versailles, and at the Washington Arms Conference in 1922. But the value, psychological and otherwise, of poison gas as an instrument of combat leads to the belief that in spite of international agreements it may long be a potent factor.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

A Verse for Today . . .

In the fear of the LORD *is strong confidence: and his children shall have a place of refuge.*—PROV. 14:26.

Party Fun

I Know You!

This game is best fun when at least a dozen persons play it, although it can be played with a smaller number. Place 12 chairs back to back in a row. Divide the guests into two teams. One team should be blindfolded. Arrange those blindfolded so that there is an empty chair next to each blindfolded person. Have the other team sit in the empty chairs. As soon as the arrangement of the players is completed actual playing can start. In turn each blindfolded person is to guess the identity of the person on his right. To aid the blindfolded person, the one next him must sing a song or recite a poem in a disguised voice. If a player identifies the person to his right he may remove his blindfold. The game continues until all the blindfolds have been removed.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A cape on the Rhine River in Germany; in legend the home of a maiden who lured sailors to shipwreck by her singing; 450 feet high.
2. Salem, Mass.
3. British Islands in the South Atlantic.
4. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. It contains, among other collections, a fine group of Copley prints.
5. A promontory at the eastern extremity of Long Island, N. Y.; the seat of Camp Wikoff during the Spanish American war.
6. An elongated pendulous icicle-like form which is found in caves.
7. The home of Shakespeare's wife at Shottery, England.
8. Mr. Stock conducts the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
9. The Republic of Guatemala.
10. Tallahassee.

Daily Anecdote

Outnumbered

Some years after the War Between the States, a former private in the Confederate Army, John Allen by name, was running for Congress against a certain distinguished general who had served in the same cause. It was Allen's wish to discuss current issues in the campaign, but the good general preferred to dwell upon his services in the Confederate Army.

Closing a speech, the general proclaimed: "Seventeen years ago last night, fellow citizens, after a hard-fought battle on yonder hill, I bivouacked under yonder clump of trees. Those of you who remember as I do the times that tried men's souls, will not, I hope, forget their humble servant when the primaries are held."

To this former Private Allen replied: "My fellow citizens, what General T—says to you about the engagement 17 years ago on yonder hill is true. What General T— says about having bivouacked under yonder clump of trees is true. It is also true, my fellow citizens, that I was a picket and stood guard over him while he slept. Now then, fellow citizens, all of you who were generals, and had privates to stand guard over you while you slept, vote for General T—; and all of you who were privates and stood guard over the generals while they slept, vote for Private Allen."

The people must have followed Allen's suggestion, for he defeated his opponent by a very comfortable majority.

Sh-h!

"A good salesman talks either much and well or less and very well."—Hugh Chalmers, Sales Manager for National Cash Register Company.

Nature's Streamlining

Monitor Camera Club from Richard F. Hancock, Portland, Ore.

An alert photographer separates this interesting snow and tree formation from the surrounding countryside.

In Lighter Vein

Challenge

"Got one on the maid now. I have bought a plain, circular mirror."

"Well?"

"Let's see her hang that upside down!"

Preparedness

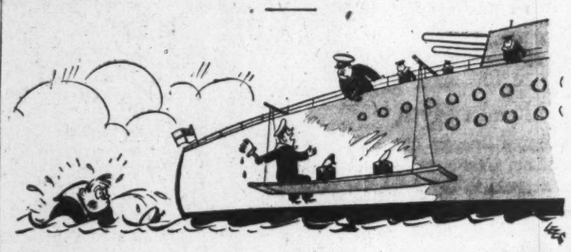
Mother: "I hope you didn't take a second helping of cake at the party, son?"

Son: "No, Ma, I took two pieces the first time."—Capper's Weekly.

Happy Thought

She: "What did you mean by telling Margie that I was a walking drugstore?"

He (with sudden happy thought): "I, er, er, meant that you have everything."



—Humorist

"He used to be an artist, sir!—keeps steppin' back to admire his work."

Daily Quotation

YOU cannot run away from a weakness, you must sometime fight it out or perish, and if that be so, why not now and where you stand?—R. L. STEVENSON.

Odds and Ends

Royal Progress

England's first King George could neither write nor speak the English language.

The Seven Seas

The oceans, including the inland seas connected with them, cover about 144,500,000 square miles, or 73.39 per cent of the total surface.

Ice Cubes Aplenty

For use in hotels and restaurants there is now on the market a machine that makes as many as 12,000 ice cubes an hour.

Did You Ever Wonder

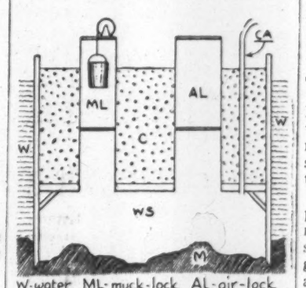
How Pneumatic Caissons Enable Men to Work On River Bottoms?

The word "caisson" comes from the French caisse, meaning "a box." Caissons are used in building bridges, piers, dams, etc., to keep back the water.

Sometimes the caisson is closed at the bottom. In such a case, it is floated to the place where it is to be used. When filled with masonry and concrete it becomes a solid block. Such caissons may be made with wooden bottoms which can be loosed from the metal sides. After the masonry and concrete are in place, the bottom is released and the sides lifted up, to be used again.

In other cases, however, the box is used upside down, so to speak, the top closed and the bottom open. This type is known as a pneumatic caisson. Air is pumped in under pressure so that the air pressure balances the water pressure and keeps the water out. Using pneumatic caissons men can dig in the mud of the river bottom and lay foundations there, much as when working on dry land. The important difference is that they are working in compressed air, and in order to get into the caisson from the open air, it is necessary to use an air-lock.

An air-lock is essentially a small, air-tight room, a door on one side opening to the open air, and one on the other opening to the pressure chamber. Men entering the caisson go first into the air-lock. After the door to the outside is closed, the air pressure in the lock is gradually increased until it is equal to the pressure in the caisson. The process is gradual to avoid too sudden an increase in air pressure. After the pressures become equal, the men may go to work in the caisson. After their shift or period of work is over, they go out through the air-lock, waiting there while the pressure in the lock is slowly decreased to equal that of the open air.



W-water ML-muck-lock AL-air-lock C-concrete or masonry CA-compressed air pipe WS-working space M-mud

Such an air-filled caisson must be heavily weighted, usually with stone or concrete, to make it sink to the bottom. In some cases the lower edges of the caisson are sharp so that it will sink into the mud.

Mud and silt to be removed is passed up and out of the caisson through an air-lock known as a muck-lock. The muck-lock is necessary to prevent the escape of the compressed air as the material is taken out.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ready to Give

Oklahoma City, Okla.

When the laundress came for the weekly wash bundle, Mrs. B—— asked her if she would like to buy, for a very small sum, a neat fur-trimmed coat and pay for it with the washings. This delighted the laundress; but when she tried on the coat, it was found to be far too small.

"Oh," she said, "I do wish the girl who lives back of me could have it. She is only 15, and she is trying so hard to stay in school and still help in a financial way. She and her mother run a home laundry. Every day she hurries home from school and works with the laundry till dark. I know how very thankful she'd be with this coat.

"I need your business," the laundress continued, "but I'd be willing to let this girl and her mother have it—if that will be satisfactory to you—until she gets the coat paid for."

Mrs. B—— was so deeply impressed by this woman's willingness to help another in need that she made the coat a gift to the girl and included many other articles of warm clothing.

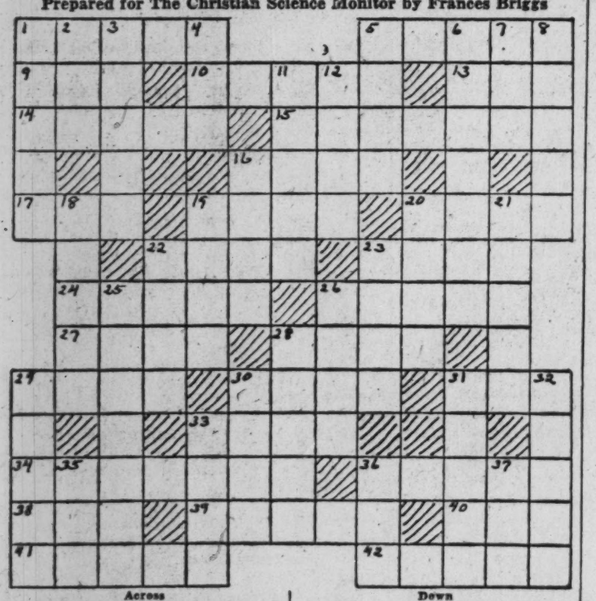
Needless to say the laundress was not deprived of the business; actually, more business came through the helpful word that Mrs. B—— passed along to her friends.

The Best Policy

"I have never met or heard of anyone who could out-smart honesty."—David T. Farrow.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What instrument does Percy Grainger play?
5—Annual fairs are held in what Russian city?
9—Sea eagle is what?
10—What article of furniture is manufactured at Gardner, Mass.?
13—What article of wearing apparel is made at Danbury, Conn.?
14—In Rome, visitors were supposed to cross a threshold with which foot first?
15—What do you call a violin made by the Amati family?
16—A wooden horse was used in capturing what ancient city?
17—In certain games, what is a point won by a single stroke?
19—Who was one of sons of Jerahmeel, the first-born of Hezron (I Chron. 2:25)?
20—The European rabbit is what?
22—What is a commune of Gard, France?
23—What is a town of Venezuela?
24—What garden plant has irregular 5-petaled flowers?
26—What tree grew in the forest of Lebanon?
27—What is a pigeon of a very large domestic breed?
28—In what month was Thackeray born?
29—What is capital of Latvia?
30—If you invert the stitches in knitting, you do what?
31—What is a commune of Lombardy, Italy?
33—Who was wife of the Spartan king Tyndareus?
34—What river of Poland flows to Baltic Sea at Danzig?
36—Where is Valdivia?
38—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs?
39—What is one of Society Islands, Fr. Oceania?
40—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
41—Who wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth"?
42—What city of Crete is mentioned in Acts 27:8?

Down

1—In what city did Paul and Barnabas begin their first mission in Asia Minor (Acts 13:13)?
3—Who was a Benjamite, son of Bela (I Chron. 7:7)?
3—Fishermen do what?
4—In what month was Jenny Lind born (abbr.)?
5—What color do you associate with a battleship?
6—What plant is subject of an Emerson poem?
7—What is a river of China?
8—Where is Firenzuola?
11—What is a measure of land (pl.)?
12—Og's bedstead was made of what?
16—What is a domino of three spots?
18—The famous Blue Grotto is on what island?
19—What is a commune of Netherlands?
20—What is a town of Wyoming?
21—If you were in Phoenix, in what direction would you travel to reach Jerome, Arizona?
22—What is a coin of India?
23—What do you call one of compartments of a honeycomb?
25—What city of Georgia is on Savannah River?
26—What is another town of Venezuela?
28—Uzziah was king of what place?
29—Rome is situated on what?
30—What scale insect secretes Chinese wax.
31—What French city is famous for its Gothic cathedral?
32—What is used metaphorically to denote end of anything?
33—What musical instrument has long neck and fretted finger board?
35—What suffix is equivalent to "ize"?
36—Where is Salton Sea (abbr.)?
37—What is a county of central Texas?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Tumbling Practice*

By LE PELLEY

BOOMPITY BOOMPITY BOOMP
EVERYTHING'S ALL RIGHT, MOM — I JUST FELL DOWN THE STAIRS AGAIN...
SEEMS TO ME YOU MAKE A LOT OF UNNECESSARY NOISE FALLING DOWN STAIRS
YOU MEAN ALL THAT BOOMPITY BOOMP? OH — THAT'S PART OF IT
GOOD-NIGHT — IF A FELLOW IS GOING TO FALL DOWN STAIRS HE MIGHT AS WELL HAVE SOME FUN OUT OF IT...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Stop*

By RODGERS

WOW! Did I raise a rumpus yesterday when the laundryman started off with the bag in which Buzzy was hiding!
He didn't seem to understand what I was trying to tell him—
In fact, the more I barked—
The faster the laundryman ran!
LAUN
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Chasing a Phantom*

By THE HAGERS

A VOICE BEHIND ME CRIED, "HELLO!" A FIGURE IN A DOMINO.
I JUMPED AND GAVE A STARTLED, "QUACK!" HE LAUGHED. 'TWAS TOMMY CANVASBACK.
"IT'S MY FIESTA COSTUME. WHEE! A GLOOM CHASER AM I," SAID HE.
"BE OFF! BE OFF! AROUND THIS PLACE," I CRIED, "THERE IS NO GLOOM TO CHASE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A New Labor Board?

The Smith Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board has confined itself to fairly fundamental and to some extent well-agreed amendments in its recommendations to the House of Representatives.

The manner chosen for reconstituting the Labor Board and obtaining a hoped-for improvement in fairness of administration is the most satisfactory of several that were discussed—and it has seemed apparent that some change is necessary.

There was no need to swamp the board by raising the number of its membership to five. Nor should it be necessary to deprive the Government of services of one or two members of the present board and of some continuity in its work by making all present members ineligible for appointment to a new board. The committee's proposal would keep the wieldiness of a three-man board and at the same time give the Senate an opportunity to review its personnel.

This would be done by abolishing the old board and ordering the appointment of a new one. It would be entirely possible for President Roosevelt to nominate the same three members again to the new board, but they would have to be confirmed by the Senate before taking office. Probably there would be no serious objection to Dr. W. M. Leiserson, now the minority member, and the Senate might again accept J. Warren Madden, present chairman. If opposition developed against Edwin M. Smith as it did against his one-time colleague, Donald Wakefield Smith, another appointment would be forced here which would change the majority alignment.

In this respect the recommendation also made to separate the judicial functions of the board from the work of prosecution is decidedly in order. The report proposes that an administrator be appointed who would be responsible for making the investigations, filing the complaints, presenting the evidence, and supervising the work of regional offices necessary to seeing that the act is enforced. This would include applying for court enforcement orders and arguing cases on review in the courts.

The Labor Board, however, would by this arrangement be left free to sit more as a court in judgment on the evidence. To it would be retained the authority to designate trial examiners, whose duties would be, like its own, quasi-judicial, and who would report findings to the board.

This division of functions has already been supported in these columns. So have the general propositions of wider freedom of speech for employers and of court review for orders as to the bargaining representation for employees. There are in addition provisions enabling an employer to appeal to the board when caught between two labor factions in a jurisdictional dispute. Many of the recommended amendments may be subject to important improvement in the course of debate, but the propositions presented are sufficiently basic and sufficiently friendly to the processes of collective bargaining to deserve consideration and action at the present session of Congress.

The Voters Know the Answer

Sound advice and useful recommendations are contained in the statement on city finance and administration given to the Boston City Council's Committee on Appropriations by the Boston League of Women Voters. When it points out that much time is wasted in straining at $5 items while swallowing camels of profligacy, the League is stating a stark fact.

And the League is precisely correct when it says big savings can be effected by eliminating many of Boston's forty-seven overlapping departments, and consolidating the remainder. The saving of salaries in these departments would be a consequential item alone, and the transfer of civil service workers into other lines would end the necessity of much new hiring.

Everybody familiar with city business knows this should be done—should have been done long ago. Everybody knows, as the League points out, that the only reason it hasn't been done is because members of the City Council have felt it would be poor politics. They lacked the courage to back up former Mayor Mansfield when he asked for consolidation of the City's engineering departments.

The League's statements prove that voters are alert to the underlying causes of Boston's excessive governmental costs. It may not be good politics to ignore this fact any longer.

Scheherazade Outdone

The recently acclaimed record of a little Massachusetts town in completing 1,000 days with no motor fatalities is in a way as thrilling as Scheherazade's record in the "Thousand And One Nights."

Southbridge, through a three-year campaign in which police, school and newspaper co-operated to control speed, has not only accomplished the first record of this sort, for a town its size, of which the Massachusetts Safety Council knows, but has set an encouraging example.

Weather-Wise Owl

The climate in Britain, although it continues to be a matter of interest to the islanders, is no longer "news"; for the censor has his weather-eye very much open: Forecasts are frowned upon, depressions obliterated, and disturbances hushed up. In fact, so far as the press is concerned, the weather is always unmentionable. In these circumstances, a gallant effort to assist his fellow-citizens was recently made by a correspondent in The Times of London, who pointed out that there is at least one way by which they can arrive at an accurate forecast. "Listen to the owls" was his advice; for, apparently, if the Wood Owl calls more than three times at night it will rain, but if the Barn Owl calls even once it will be fine.

Unfortunately, the method has its drawbacks; and, as another correspondent asked, what can people

> do if they happen to live at (say) Tooting,
> where, as I am informed, there's very little hooting?

Again, there are those who cannot tell the Barn from the Wood owl, or from the other owls that don't give a hoot about the weather.

Alternatively, there are cows, which are reputed to lie down before rain and are easy to recognize; while Tooting, if it rises early, might get some help from

> Rain before seven
> Clear before eleven.

Or, finally, quite a good source of information to tap is the barometer. But it is doubtful whether the Englishman's hold on his umbrella is ever shaken by the lore and the prophets.

Neutrality in Europe

The word "neutrality" has acquired a strange significance in Europe today. The word presents no ambiguities when applied to a great Power such as the United States, or to the Republics of the American Continent far removed from the chief sphere of war. There, though there may be some disputes about the rights of neutrals, neutrality itself is a status clear and indisputable.

But in Europe many of the smaller States eagerly assert their neutrality as something carrying with it the sacred right not to be attacked. Thus protests go forward to Germany because of the recent aerial violations of Belgian neutrality by a German bomber. Neutrality in the full sense of the term is most earnestly asserted by those countries which are most in danger of aggression.

Yet the Netherlands has been accused of "unneutral" action by Germany because its ships have submitted to search by British warships conducting the blockade in accordance with international law. German U-boats do not search neutral vessels for contraband. But they have sunk them. Sweden has been told that it may be regarded as unneutral because it is allowing British supplies to cross its territory on the way to Finland. The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—each asserts its intention to "defend" its neutrality; and it is known that the Netherlands and Belgium now stand together to come to each other's help if one is attacked.

An attack by Germany would of course end their neutrality instantly. They would call upon Britain and France for help. Neutrality in all these cases means that they intend to stay out of the war as long as Germany allows them to do so.

Similarly in south-eastern Europe, the Balkan and Danubian States affirm and re-affirm their neutrality in the hope of escaping aggression from Germany or Russia. Neutrality, in such circumstances, is not a very secure shelter. Yet it is a tribute to the moral force of customs fortified in international law that large Powers do hesitate to overrun smaller ones even when war has removed many civilized inhibitions.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To End Drinking on the Screen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If those who have written the letters recently appearing in the Monitor complaining of the amount of drinking in motion pictures really wish to attain their ends, I should like to suggest a short-cut to them. All motion picture producers pay very marked attention to letters received from responsible persons about their pictures—and the more letters the more attention. Fifty letters, I am pretty sure, would get a hearing, and would have a marked effect. Five hundred would create a stir. Five thousand would revolutionize the whole industry. From the Film Year Book I have picked out several names of the most important producers, and list them herewith. If those who object to the abnormal amount of drinking in pictures will write to them, I think I may say with some assurance that they may be surprised at the result.

H. M. Warner, President, Warner Brothers Pictures, Burbank, Calif.

Louis B. Mayer, President Executive Board, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Culver City, California.

Y. Frank Freeman, Vice-President in Charge of Production, Paramount Studios, Marathon Street, Hollywood, California.

Harry Edington, Vice-President in Charge of Production, R. K. O. Radio Studios, Gower Street, Hollywood, California.

Harry Cohn, Vice-President in Charge of Production, Columbia Studios, Gower Street, Hollywood, California.

Hal E. Roach, President, Hal Roach Studios, Culver City, Calif.

Darryl F. Zanuck, Vice-President in Charge of Production, 20th Century-Fox Studios, Fox Hills, Los Angeles, California.

Samuel Goldwyn, President, Samuel Goldwyn Productions, United Artists Studios, Hollywood, California.

Walter Wanger, President, Walter Wanger Productions, United Artists Studios, Hollywood, California.

Sol Lesser, Principal Artists Syndicate, United Artists Studios, Hollywood, California.

David O. Selznick, President, Selznick Productions, United Artists Studios, Hollywood, California.

And if those who sit down to write letters have anything good to say of the pictures of any of these individual producers, they need fear no harm to their cause by the addition of complimentary passages. Picture producers are human, too.

Encino, Calif. FRANK DAUGHERTY

Lincoln Myth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When Abraham Lincoln was forced by the hand of an assassin to lay down his unfinished task, someone remarked that from thenceforth he would belong to the ages. Nothing truer was even spoken and the whole world claims him as one of the greatest men who ever lived. I am glad to read your editorial in which you dissipate the myth about the Lincoln saying with reference to Grant's drinking. I congratulate you. Personally, I have never felt that the great Lincoln used the words attributed to him because I do not believe that he would so far condone the abuse of alcohol, although he was big enough to recognize ability wherever displayed.

(DR.) OSWALD C. J. WITHROW

Toronto

Hard to Rub Out

Down the Middle of the Road

How Can They Be So Sure?

By Erwin D. Canham

The other day we wanted to make an all-day excursion to a ski-jumping championship. The weather prophets for a day or two had been announcing severe storms. The morning looked quite promising, but being under the spell of machine-age methods rather than our own common sense we read the paper and tuned in the radio for the morning weather reports.

Sure enough, there came the inexorably pleasant voice, predicting without the slightest possibility of doubt that a freezing rain would start by noon and would continue all afternoon, making highway travel difficult and any long excursion inadvisable. For fifteen gray minutes the broadcaster and his scripts were flat, positive, dogmatic. He did not hedge in the least, did not intimate that things might not happen precisely as he had forecast. He KNEW, and that was that.

Well, for once we refused to be microphone mice. We went outdoors and sniffed the breeze. It smelled good, there was a patch of blue sky, and the hills called. We drove 110 miles up, and 110 back. It was a gorgeous day. Not a bit of rain or snow fell, and the sun shone bravely.

Now of course, although weather forecasting has made great strides and is enormously valuable, it is quite often wrong. That is expected, and would be easier to bear if the prophets weren't so positive. What is important to remember, no doubt, is that we are not the prisoners of human prophecy, or even of technically competent forecasting. Nothing is as inevitable as the prophets would make it out to be. Certainly we take their advices into account. But we also proceed to do what is right and wise for us to do.

* * *

While it isn't very important whether the weather-man is dogmatic or not, the prophets in other lines of activity—generally of doom—are even more disturbing unless we examine their credentials realistically. And the prophets work overtime. They tell us that blitzkriegs will inevitably break out at specified hours; they announce that the United States will beyond doubt be drawn into war on one, two, or three continents; they are completely certain that bolshevism will overwhelm us, or if not that, then fascism. Everything is all so positive, so inescapable. They are so sure, about everything except the ultimate triumph of right. And no number of failures and fizzles will daunt them.

The political prophets have been telling us, for example, that President Roosevelt would outline his third-term intentions by a certain date. One of them—who was and is widely respected—claimed that January 20 was the date on which the President would fully disclose his plans, or if not that, then March 4. Both dates came and went. Was the prophet abashed? Not he. He came forward with an elaborate account of the reasons why the President had deferred his announcement. Probably he would have done better just to keep quiet about his punctured prophecy. Most prophets follow the silent policy. When you're right, you crow loudly; when you're wrong you change the subject. It works nine times out of ten.

* * *

These observations, of course, do not even catalogue and classify the major schools of crystal-gazing. There are two indispensable tricks of the trade. One, as stated, is just to ignore your mistakes. The other—if you haven't quite that much nerve—is to couch your forecasts in such general terms that you're right whatever happens. In either case, you prophesy loudly and persistently and if you work hard enough you're bound to seem correct sometimes.

Happily, there are signs that people are getting fed up with the prophets. The public memory, notoriously bad, does work after a while. And the spectacle of assorted public oracles giving off flatly conflicting *obiter dicta* with equal assurance that each has the "inside dope" is bound to shake confidence in time. People have learned to take weather forecasts with due allowance for change: why not do the same thing with political and economic prophecies?

It is, surely, the essence of the problem not to confuse sound analysis with sensational speculation, not to read the mighty "must" for the modest "maybe." There is, after all, but one inevitability: the final sureness of good.

Stops—and Meals—Facultative

As our train pulled jauntily out of the brilliantly-lighted Bombay Station we looked around our huge compartment delighted with its size, roominess, and its cozy little private shower. But it spread entirely across the car. There didn't seem to be any corridor. How were we to go up for that bridge game we had promised? Or worse still, how about dinner in the diner?

There was nothing to do but sit down and wait for the first station. We thought we had known everything about traveling in India. We knew about the native bearers, we knew we had to carry our own bedclothes, we had provided ourselves with bottled water and plenty of soap. But this unexpected problem seemed very unusual.

At length the train reached a junction and we jumped out. Oblivious of the tremendous crowd of natives thronging the platform, we sought our bearer. How thankful we were that he was the only one wearing an orange turban! We could spot him in any crowd.

Covering our perplexity with all the dignity we could muster, we asked:

"How do people usually reach the restaurant car, Lala?"

"Oh, Sir, you must do that at proper time and station."

"How do we know when that is?"

"Oh, Sir, there special time table for that."

The shrill whistle blew imperiously, so that ended our first installment of true knowledge. Back we scurried through the crowds and jumped into our compartment just in time.

* * *

Thus began our tour through India. We knew we would now have to plot our every activity to conform with the train's schedule. At the next stop, which was mercifully very near, our helpful bearer met us on the platform with a small timetable. On the next stretch of the journey we studied it carefully, noting the names of the stations, the amount of time at each stop, and then we studied the meal-time stops.

But our thrill at dissolving these mysteries turned into dismay when we noticed we were riding peacefully in our compartment when we should have been in the diner finishing the dinner hour. Our friends had told us that one problem after another was what made an Indian holiday most delightful.

When the train showed signs of slowing down, we were all ready. As soon as the platform came in sight we opened the door, and before the train masters had jumped down or even the engineer had time to look back, we were dashing up the platform, avoiding the opening compartment doors on one side and the advancing line of orange peddlers on the other, until we at last reached the dining car.

* * *

Precious minutes were wasted while the complaisant and satisfied diners got out and leisurely ambled away. At long last we were ready to step in, but our way was blocked by a towering Indian.

"Dinner is ended, sir," he said in a very polished but ominous tone.

"It's not our fault," we answered, equally polite and ominous. "But we had no timetable."

This time the curt shrill whistle up ahead was our ally. The Indian Cerberus faltered a moment at the prospect of our missing the train, and we seized our opportunity. As the train started to roll, we were safely inside the diner.

After recovering from their confusion at this frightening break with custom, the staff yielded to the inevitable, and we were served with suspicious dispatch. But our satisfaction was entirely vitiated when we glanced at our well-worn timetable and discovered there was to be no stop for two hours! All we could do was to relax as best we could in seats that somehow no longer seemed comfortable.

As the time wore on the hubbub in the kitchen died down, the lights up there were turned off, and silence descended on us and the vigilant Indian chief steward as we rattled northward.

* * *

After a while something again seemed awry. The train did not even hesitate at the many towns we passed through. Two hours came and went and we still kept going.

"Shouldn't we have arrived at the next stop by now?" we asked.

"I'm afraid, sirs, that we have passed that station. It was a facultative stop, and I had no opportunity to advise the trainmaster that you were in the restaurant."

No need talking further. We were completely resigned to an indefinite sojourn in the diner chairs, and silence descended.

Just before midnight the train surprised us all by actually stopping. All the dignity we had maintained in the diner was shed forthwith as we raced down past the silent compartments to our own. We had anticipated another problem, but fortunately our bearer in the orange turban was there before us. With amazing speed he had laid the sheets and blankets out on our sofa benches and disappeared. After a few moments of abbreviated activity, our compartment became as dark and quiet as the rest.

We had been wondering why railroad stations in India at all hours of the day and night are so jammed with natives. As we lay back on our comfortable sofa beds, we thought we had found the reason. The sight of silly Europeans scurrying up and down the platform every time a train comes in is simply too side-splitting to miss.

SHERIDAN H. GARTH

The Wide Horizon

New England Pioneers

By Siegfried Risch

> All the past we leave behind;
> We debouch upon a newer, mightier world, varied world.
> Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of labor and the march,
> Pioneers! O Pioneers!
>
> WALT WHITMAN

Despite the great number of families on relief, there is ample evidence that the unemployed in the United States are not lacking in alertness and resourcefulness. By turning a hobby into a business, by inaugurating various kinds of new services, many have succeeded in earning their livelihood in the cities, while others have left the city to carve a living from the land. Those whose return to the soil during the depression has proved successful are not infrequently called modern pioneers; they are pointed out as proof that enterprise and self-reliance are by no means lacking in our time.

Pioneering implies progress, the expansion of physical and spiritual frontiers, the widening of intellectual horizons, the discovery of new and better ways of solving the multifarious problems which every generation must face. To forego the technical and cultural advantages, which at present only the city can offer, in order to gain security in the country, requires courage and hardiness; yet, such ventures in our time are not identical with true pioneering. On the contrary, such efforts resemble retrogression, for a return to the soil which forces the relinquishment of the fruits of our technological progress is quite literally a return, no matter how laudable the achievements of those self-reliant individuals who sought ways and means of supporting themselves in preference to being dependent upon relief.

Yet, our era is not without true pioneers. There are men who are constructively pointing to new and better ways of coping with the problems with which the industrial revolution has confronted the present generation. These men, poor workers living in the congested tenements of a large city, are settlers in the early American meaning of the word, even though they are remaining in the city as industrial workers.

* * *

Several years ago, these resourceful men began to lay out gardens for themselves on part of a vast dump just across the bay from downtown Boston. Last fall, having toiled for three years, they harvested their first full crop, consisting of corn, potatoes, beans, and other vegetables. These gardens may be a thing of little importance to the casual observer; yet the city workers who have created these gardens have made an important contribution to the back-to-the-soil question, for they are plainly showing the course which such a movement might take: continuation of factory work for our industrial workers, combined with horticulture.

Many thinkers believe industry should be decentralized and our large factories—divided into small units—migrate to the countryside. Not far from the houses of the workers would be allotments in which each family could—like the inventive settlers of Boston—grow food products. This might be expected to contribute considerably towards good living, as well as help out appreciably during those times when the wage-earner of the family is "laid off" temporarily.

Such decentralized industries are already operating successfully. One of the outstanding examples is that of Henry Ford. His experience has proved that decentralized operation has not only a wholesome effect on the human factor, but also produces better work at lower cost. Here we find the combination of industrialism and agriculture and the entire absence of all the evils of concentration.

* * *

Only the rational co-operation of private industry and government can bring about such a balanced back-to-the-soil movement on a national scale, which, if carried out within a comprehensive plan, might well result in a genuine improvement of economic conditions. Because of the added income to the family budget from self-grown food products, it would be possible to decrease the number of working hours without lowering the living standard of the workers. As a result of this decrease in the number of working hours, industry could absorb unemployed workers, which might be the solution to our unemployment and relief problems.

The decrease which might be expected in agricultural production and agricultural income should be more than offset by the general increase in purchasing power of those now unemployed, and particularly by the tremendous increase in construction work created by building industrial plants in the countryside.

The realization of a partial back-to-the-soil project, which many believe can be a vital, constructive part in our efforts to end our national humiliation, requires planning.

* * *

The achievement of those self-reliant gardeners of Boston is extremely important, not only to themselves, but also to the Nation as a vital contribution to twentieth century pioneering. They do not own the one-time dump, their only claim being that of "squatter right."

George Bernard Shaw, in one of his plays, relates how two poor Irishmen rented a field full of stones where not even a bush could grow, and converted it with their bare hands into a potato field. After having bought a spade with the proceeds of their first crop, they continued to cultivate the ground until it became a fertile wheat field. As soon as they had accomplished that, they were turned out because the landlord now demanded a much higher rent for the land which they had made more valuable through their labor. This should not happen to the Boston "pioneers."

These ingenious New Englanders have vitality. They love the soil, and enjoy cultivating it. They are the true descendants of the hardy New England forefathers, for they are laying the foundation of a new social order; while those who are infinitely better equipped to take a lead let matters take their course, not knowing what to do.